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West Point Men in Important Civil Positions

Secretary of War's Record of U.S.M.A. Graduates

HERE is a misconception only too common in this country that the United States Military Academy only fits its graduates to be officers. That it fits them equally well to play their part in civil life is shown by the following extract from an article in the United States Recruiting News by the Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

There is a tendency to think of military men as hard-boiled masters of red tape and inefficiency. My own interest in the matter has led me to investigate the individual civil records of officers to determine the effects of their military training. Their records are brilliant.

In spite of the fact that their training has been for war, the influence of the high ideals of the Army and its spirit of teamwork have been enough to counteract the handicaps and enable officers to compete on fair terms.

During the first century of its existence West Point sent 2,371 of its graduates into civil life, most of them after some years of military service in the Army. Even a very small college would graduate as many as 2,371 in a few years. Yet where is there a small or great college or university that can excel the record of these 2,371 graduates in civil life? Here is their record:

President of the United States, 1; President Confederate States, 1; Presidential candidates, 3; Vice Presidential candidates, 2; Cabinet members, 4; ambassador, 1; ministers to foreign countries, 14; chargés d'affaires to foreign countries, 2; consul generals and consuls, 12; members of Congress, 24; U.S. civil officers of various kinds, 171; Presidential electors, 8; governors of states and territories, 16; bishop, 1; lieutenant governors, 2; judges, 14; members of state legislatures, 77; presiding officers of state senates or houses of representatives, 8; members of conventions for the formation of state constitutions, 18; state officers of various kinds, 51; adjutants, inspectors, quartermaster generals, chief engineers of states, 28; officers of state militia, 158; mayors of cities, 17; city officers, 57; presidents of universities or colleges, 46; principals of academies or schools, 32; regents and chancellors of educational institutions, 14; professors and teachers, 136; superintendent of coast survey, 1; surveyors general of states and territories, 11; chief engineers of states, 14; presidents of railroads and other corporations, 87; chief engineers of railroads and other public works, 63; superintendents of railroads and other public works, 62; treasurers and receivers of railroads, 24; civil engineers, 228; superior general of clerical order, 1; clergymen, 20; physicians, 14; manufacturers, 77; artists, 3; bankers, 18; bank presidents, 8; bank officers, 23; editors, 30; authors, 179; merchants, 122; farmers and planters, 230; electrical engineers, 5, and architects, 7.

JOURNAL.

Brief History of U.S. Military Academy

THE occupation of West Point as a military post took place on Jan. 20, 1778, and has been continuous since that date. The earliest proposal for a military school for the United States was that of Brig. Gen. Henry Knox, Chief of Field Artillery (May, 1776). His plans were seconded by Col. Alexander Hamilton and approved by Gen. Washington. Other counsels having temporarily prevailed, they were not completely adopted until 1802.

Congress passed a resolution Oct. 1, 1776, appointing a committee to prepare a plan for "A Military Academy at the Army." June 20, 1777, it passed a resolution providing for a Corps of Invalids "to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments." The Invalid Corps was organized in July, 1777, and in 1781, at the request of Gen. Washington, was marched from Philadelphia to form part of the garrison at West Point, where an engineer school, a laboratory and a library had already been established in three separate buildings.

A Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, with two cadets to a company, was authorized in 1794, and upon the recommendation of Gen. Washington a school for the Artillerists and Engineers, and for the cadets attached to the Corps, was established at West Point in 1794.

An act of March 16, 1802, authorized the President to organize and establish a Corps of Engineers, to consist of five officers and ten cadets, to be stationed at West Point, to constitute a Military Academy. The Academy, with ten cadets present, was formally opened July 4, 1802. Acts of 1802 and 1808 authorized forty cadets from the Artillery, 100 from the Infantry, sixteen from the Dragoons and twenty from the Riflemen.

Due to the penitence of Congress, academic instruction was practically abandoned during most of the year 1811 and part of 1812, in spite of the fact that war was imminent. The provisions of an act of April 29, 1812, reorganized the Academy and furnished the general principles upon which it has been run ever since.

Maj. Sylvanus Thayer, Corps of Engineers, became Superintendent in 1817. Under his unusually able administration the Academy for the first time was put upon a lasting basis.

The total number of graduates from 1802 to June 14, 1922, inclusive, is 6,959. The maximum present authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 1,334. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit in addition the attendance of four Filipinos, who upon graduation are commissioned in the Philippine Scouts.

United States Fleet Engaged in Maneuver Problems Off Panama

THE United States Fleet, under Adm. Jones, has been busily engaged in tactical exercises and other activities since March 14 in Panama Bay. These have been witnessed by a number of Senators and Representatives, as well as by Secretary Denby and a number of officers from the Navy Department.

In the destroyer experimental practice on March 10 there were two attacks made by destroyers of the Blue Fleet against the battleships of the Red Fleet which proved so successful that four battleships were theoretically sunk. The first attack was made by nineteen destroyers under cover of a smoke screen, during which fifty-seven torpedoes were fired. The Idaho was struck twice and the California was hit once.

The eighteen seaplanes of the Red Fleet, which should have bombed the destroyers before the attack, did not arrive until after the torpedoes were launched. In this attack the great value of the smoke screen was fully demonstrated, as it destroyed accuracy of fire of the Red battleships.

The second attack by the nineteen destroyers on the Red Fleet was made without the use of the smoke screen. There was considerable haze, however, which helped the destroyers, and of fifty-seven torpedoes fired two hit the Tennessee and one hit the Idaho, and the judges ruled that both ships were sunk.

The battleships, because of the haze, had difficulty in getting the range of the de-

stroyers and sinking them before they came within striking distance.

The maneuvers continue until March 30.

Navy's Physical Culture Benefits Personnel

THE great physical benefits resulting from the Navy's system of physical culture, combined with a scientifically planned diet of wholesome food, is shown in a striking manner by the records kept on a group of 337 recruits, at the U.S. Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I. These 337 young men, received from all parts of the Eastern United States, averaged 132.38 pounds upon enlistment. After only fifty days' training at Newport the average weight of these men had increased to 141.56, an average gain of 9.18 pounds per man. They were all transferred a few days ago to the U.S. Fleet at Panama. The number of men who had gained between one and 10 pounds was 146; those gaining between 10 and 15 pounds were 117; those between 15 and 20 pounds were 45; those gaining between 20 and 25 were nine. This increase of weight is not represented by flabby fat. It is solid bone and muscle; a corresponding increase in height, a decided increase in chest measurement and increases in the measurements of neck, arms and legs.

THE aircraft carrier, U.S.S. Langley, on March 12 left Pensacola for a new station in Panama waters. The Langley, formerly named the Jupiter and built for a collier, was the first electrically driven ship in the United States Navy.

Open Referendum on Changes in Army Uniform

Officers of Three Components Asked for Views

AS the question of a change in the Army uniform and the authorization of additional uniforms is under consideration in the General Staff, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is taking steps to secure expressions from the Service on the subject. Not only is the Regular Army requested to participate in the referendum by the ballot printed below, but so also are the National Guard and Reserve officers.

The Chief of Staff sent a memorandum through his assistants to the members of the General Staff last week. In it he says:

"I should like to have the views of the General Staff on the subject of Army uniforms; whether any additional uniform is advisable at this time, and whether any change should be made in the present field uniform. Please refer this to the proper section of the General Staff and get the views of all sections."

Following the general line of this memorandum, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL proposes four questions to the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve officers, and would be pleased to have answers thereto entered upon the ballot printed on the next page.

Ever since the signing of the Armistice the question of uniform has been a subject for discussion among the Regular, National Guard and Reserve officers.

The question of uniforms naturally falls under four heads:

1. The different kinds of uniform necessary.
2. The cut of each.
3. The color.
4. The expense.

A field uniform of the cut and color best fitted for field conditions is, of course, absolutely essential. On the whole, the present field uniform excites little discussion as regards cut, with the single exception of the collar. The advocates of the greatest change wish a collar similar to that worn by British officers and recently adopted by our Navy, which, after all, is nothing but the usual civilian collar. They state that it is more comfortable and looks better.

The opponents to this civilian style of collar for uniforms bring out the facts that, while the British officers wear such a collar, the British enlisted men do not, and neither do the officers nor the enlisted men of any other army; that the British officers at the front habitually had to wear mufflers and adopt all sorts of means to protect their throats and chests from unfavorable weather conditions; that rain or snow with such a collar has an open route not only to the chest, but also to the abdomen. They also argue that such a collar necessitates the wearing of a shirt and of a necktie and, in the winter time, of a muffler, thus making additional articles to be carried along.

The advocates of the present choke collar maintain that it is much more military,

(Continued on next page.)

ESTABLISHED 1863

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Referendum on Army Uniform

(Continued from preceding page.)

much handsomer, and gives better protection under unfavorable weather conditions.

Between these two extreme schools there is a middle one, which points out that for many years our Army had a turnover collar on a blouse which buttoned up to the throat. They show that the majority of armies have such a collar, for their field uniforms at least, and point out that the objection to the excessive amount of bare neck or white collar left exposed by the old type as worn in our Army could be overcome by having a turnover collar placed on a choke collar of moderate height, similar to that worn in the Italian army, or quite similar to the low white turnover collars with prolonged points worn by the average civilian.

In the Italian army these points carry very handsome regimental insignia. With such a collar the chest is completely covered by a blouse buttoned up to the throat, the military appearance is absolutely preserved, the collar is high enough to do away with the necessity for wearing a shirt in the field, where it is not desired, and yet low enough to give the greatest amount of comfort.

The indications are that after the collar question the next one of importance in cut

is the length of the blouse. The average officer, apparently, left to his own devices, prefers a longer blouse with a slit in the rear to better preserve the fit. There is considerable evidence to show that many would favor the substitution of the brass button for the bronze one, because in peace time it can be kept polished and looks much better, while in war, as it will be tarnished anyway, it will be of a dull color and therefore not attract attention.

Ornaments and Insignia

There are many who believe that the present bronze collar ornaments are not particularly beautiful; that they tear the cloth, and are a nuisance when it is necessary to wear a raincoat or an overcoat. A small amount of color tends to improve considerably the appearance of a uniform, and, if only used for pipings, stripes or collar or cap ornaments, does not affect the visibility to an extent to make an appreciable difference in action. Regimental collar and cap ornaments of cloth of different colors are easily sewed on or ripped off, and by many they are considered much handsomer and much more appropriate than metal ornaments of any kind.

The question of the indication of rank is one which at present is, apparently, not entirely satisfactory. The insignia on the shoulder is small and sometimes hard to discern at a distance. Where raincoats are worn there is no indication of rank visible. The overcoat has at present too much indication of rank to be practical for field purposes. Many favor some scheme of indicating rank on the cuff of the sleeve, as practiced in all navies and in the French army. Also the indication of rank by ornaments of some kind on the cap and other headgear is considered desirable.

Breeches and Overcoats

The question of the universal use of breeches for all branches of the Service, at all times, as against long trousers for foot troops, is another one which is brought up from time to time. Continental European infantry, always noted for its marching ability, sticks to the long trousers.

By many it is considered that at present the officer's overcoat is unwieldy for field service, and that the enlisted man's coat is too short and does not afford sufficient protection against the elements, or sufficient warmth for sleeping purposes.

Dress Uniform

No matter how democratic a country is, there are occasions of ceremony on which additional display must be made. Aside from that there is not only the natural desire to change from the inevitably more or less soiled clothes used in the daily work to cleaner clothing, but to get the mental satisfaction and increased morale which comes from obviously making a complete change.

The expressions of dissatisfaction coming to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL because of the necessity of wearing the same kind of uniform in the evening, on Sundays and on occasions of special ceremony as is worn every day in the office, at drill, or in the field indicate a very widespread desire for some means of indicating that a complete change of uniform has been made. There are two general lines of action by which this can be done.

1. Do you favor a change in the present field uniform, (a) in cut, (b) in color?

Answer

2. If you favor a change, indicate briefly what it should be?

Answer

3. Do you think any additional uniform advisable, and why?

Answer

4. If so, what in addition to the field uniform should be authorized?

Answer

5. How much time should be allowed for change?

Answer

Officer's Signature.....

Date.....

when slightly worn to be used as a daily uniform for work and drill purposes.

A field service belt, a dress leather belt, and a gold full dress belt or sash of some kind; field indication of rank, and gold epaulettes or other insignia for dress and full dress; field or garrison caps with cloth hat bands and a dress cap with gold hat band, and various similar devices are the ordinary means of accomplishing the second method.

Color of the Uniform

The question of color is being considered from two directions.

1. What the color for a field uniform should be.

2. Whether all uniforms—field, dress and full dress—should be of the same color, or of different colors.

While the present olive drab is a serviceable color, it is worn by the British army, the Belgian army and the French colonial troops, and is not very different from the color of the Japanese field uniform. It is, of course, highly desirable that the general color of the uniform worn by any army should be distinct from that worn by any other. Modern war, with its extended trench systems and its method of fighting in small groups, with the tremendous confusion which exists in place of the old lines of battle, emphasizes this necessity in a way which has never occurred before.

Different colored uniforms for service and dress wear emphasize immediately the difference in the occasion for which the uniform is worn. On the other hand, if different colors are used the second system outlined above, of taking a full dress uniform when once it becomes slightly worn and using it for ordinary purposes, cannot be practiced.

An officer's pay is anything but excessive. Each item of expense must be carefully considered. The numerous uniforms required during the epoch just preceding the war were an excessive financial burden. As a matter of fact, the average young officer started his career in debt, because of the uniforms and equipment which he had to purchase.

The National Guard officer and the Reserve officer, except in war, using a uniform only semi-occasionally, naturally does not desire to have to spend a considerable amount of money upon clothing which can only be used for special purposes.

As it has always been the custom in the Army and Navy, when changes of uniform were made, to allow a considerable length of time before requiring the complete change to be made, there can be no doubt that any change which may come from the present discussion will only be insisted upon after ample time has been had for all officers now in the Service to wear out uniforms which they at present possess.

What the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is seeking is the voice of the Service on the subject. The Inspector General in two reports has recommended a change in the uniform and the restoration of the blue dress uniform. Similar changes are being urged in communications to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as well as in official recommendations to the War Department.

It is of the highest importance that the Service should make known its wishes, as the subject is now under consideration by the War Department.

THE 1st Squadron of the 14th Cavalry, U.S.A., celebrated organization day at Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 5, with appropriate ceremonies. A holiday was declared and the Cavalrymen displayed their horsemanship in various sports after a short talk by the squadron commander, Maj. H. E. Taylor, 14th Cav., on the history of the organization. Gen. George V. H. Moseley, acting corps commander, before a large number of spectators, spoke of the high morale of the squadron and the excellence of the unit as reported by the Inspector General. Troop A won the honors during the meet held. Lt. L. L. Hill, 14th Cav., won in high jumping between officers and Sergt. Gilbert Olsen, Troop C, among the enlisted men.

U.S. Army Upkeep Lowest in World

A CAREFUL study of figures of the cost of standing armies of the great nations, prepared by United States Government statisticians, made public on March 18, shows the United States to be the weakest of all of them insofar as land forces are concerned, and also that these forces are maintained at a remarkably small cost when compared to that of the armies of the other great powers.

These instructive figures of Army costs entirely refute the propaganda persistently put out by foreign propagandists and our own pacifists with the intent to bring about further weakening of our already too weak national defense.

The nations considered in the official report are the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan. Of these the military system of France, Russia, Italy and Japan are based on conscription, while those of the United States, Great Britain and Germany are based on the volunteer system.

While the cost figures of the United States Army in dollars and cents look somewhat formidable when put alongside of French expenditures for the same purpose, such a comparison, the report indicates, is entirely misleading. If American enlisted men were paid, for example, at the rate the French soldier is paid, the United States could have for the amount it now spends not 118,500 men, but 2,547,700. If American soldiers were paid at the British rate it could have 141,500 men; if at the Italian, 1,910,800, and at the Japanese, 1,119,100.

The United States comes next to last in the list in point of numerical strength, her Army of 118,500 men being larger only than that of Germany, which includes 100,500. Russia leads with an army of 834,000, while France is second with 800,000, the United Kingdom third with 256,700, Italy fourth with 250,000, and Japan fifth with 246,000.

In figuring the number of soldiers maintained by the great nations per 1,000 of population, the United States is last, with 1.33, while France is first with 17.60, Italy second with 6.80, Russia 6.72, United Kingdom 5.43, Japan 4.40.

The \$318,439,556 which the United States spends for her Army is only 7.75 percent. of her total revenue, while France, with an army bill of 5,000,000,000 francs, spends 18.66 per cent. of her tax collections. Russia spends 33.74 per cent. of her income on the Red Army, Japan 16.19 per cent., Italy 14.90, United Kingdom 9.52 per cent., and Germany 3.02 per cent.

If the United States maintained soldiers in the same ratio to national wealth as do other great powers, she would have, in the case of France, not 118,500 soldiers, but 2,265,000; in the case of Italy, 2,916,000; in that of Japan, 3,444,000, and in that of the United Kingdom, 749,000 men. If she maintained soldiers in the same ratio to population, she would have not 118,500 men, but, in the case of France, 2,104,000; in that of Italy, 748,000; in that of Japan, 484,000, and in that of the United Kingdom, 597,000.

The American Army costs each man, woman and child in the United States \$2.99, the report shows, which compares with \$30.70 spent for every Russian, \$20.80 for every Frenchman, \$13.60 for every Italian, \$11.90 for every Briton, \$11.11 for every German, and \$2.24 for every Japanese.

If the national wealth of the United States is in this country \$2,468,000,000, there is in this country \$2,468,143 of wealth for every soldier in the Army, which compares with \$467,471 in the United Kingdom, \$144,927 in France, \$120,000 in Italy and \$101,026 in Japan.



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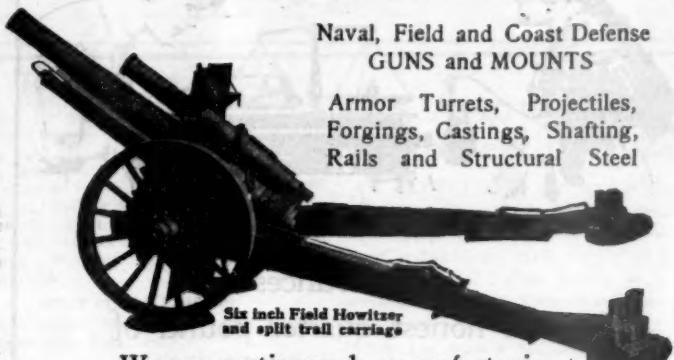
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THE THREE "AGES" OF SHOEMAKING

For centuries and centuries the method of making footwear did not vary. A mural painting discovered in the ruins of ancient Thebes shows Egyptian sandal-makers at work after the manner of the early New England cobblers. Until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand, and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age".

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age".

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EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

Value of Civilian Aid

THE last hours of Congress furnished an interesting contrast which it is believed will convince those who have been most skeptical as to the necessity for the Regular Army and Navy "to sell" themselves to the American people.

That part of the National Defense act which provides that the Reserve forces of the United States shall be organized in divisions and other units similar to the organization of the Regular Army was skillfully and quietly being attacked by those opponents of the National Defense act who wished to see it destroyed.

The representatives of the War Department had earnestly, carefully and in the fullest detail brought out the necessity for this organization. They did not have the means, nor could they, due to their official position, go to each Congressman and carefully explain what this organization really meant. They had no way of replying to the aspersions which a few Congressmen never miss the opportunity to cast upon the War Department's motives.

The average Congressman is like the average American business man—he has more to do in his day than he has time for. When he wants anything himself, he goes after it, and gets all his friends to help him. He brings the maximum amount of pressure to bear. He, therefore, naturally feels that if no great effort is made to bring his attention to a particular subject, the subject after all cannot be of any great importance.

Power of Direct Appeal to Congress

In other words, he takes the typical American viewpoint, that the people who want something, who believe in something, must assume the offensive and must overcome the natural inertia which opposes any movement as well as the direct opposition.

The civilian Reserve officers, understanding this point of view and accustomed to following this typical American procedure, took up the question of the Reserve organization with their individual Congressmen. Their action was entirely dignified, constitutional and certainly effective.

Without such action the Organized Reserves, as such, would practically have ceased to exist, in spite of the mass of evidence presented by the War Department to Congress, which, after all, reached only a few of the hundreds of Congressmen who had to vote upon the subject.

Minority Defeated Non-Coms. Bill

THE steady decrease in the size of the Regular Army has periodically brought up the necessity of reducing a large number of non-commissioned officers, with consequent damage to the morale of the Service and injustice to the non-commissioned officers concerned.

The War Department did everything within its power to call the attention of Congress to the need, due to National Guard and Reserve duties, for a considerably greater number of non-commissioned officers of the higher grades than the law allowed. The Secretary of War even wrote a letter asking that this legislation be given serious consideration. The sentiment in Congress, on the whole, undoubtedly would have been favorable to the passage of this legislation could it have been gotten upon the floor of the House. The few real enemies of this legislation managed, through one excuse or another, to keep its friends from bringing it on the floor of the House.

There is every evidence to show that promises had been made which, had they been kept, would have insured this legislation's coming before the House in the last hours. Had the National Defense act been in full operation for a number of years there is no doubt that there would have been a sufficient number of civilians among the Reserve officers, the Military Training Camps Association, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the National Guard fully acquainted with the necessities of the case to have gone to their Congressman and explained the situation.

Tell Your Congressman

CONGRESS is not unreasonable, but is overwhelmed with business that can only be transacted by the committee sys-

tem, which necessarily results in the average Congressman accepting the conclusions of the committee, unless his attention has been specifically drawn to some idea about which a particular committee has come to an erroneous conclusion.

Congress represents the American people, and will, to the best of its ability, do whatever the American people want done. The American people, used to running their own affairs, do not understand that the Regular Army and Navy have not the same freedom of action as has any business concern. They do not understand that the Regular Army and Navy have not the power to provide adequate national defense. They do not understand that the people themselves are the only ones who can do it.

The Regular Army and Navy must, through the many legitimate means which are open to them, educate the people of the United States as to the truth with respect to national defense, if that defense is to be had. Then it is up to the people to see that that defense is provided.

Amalgamation Without Assimilation

WE have with us again the old question of amalgamation of certain staff corps with the line of the Navy. The last time it was decided adversely was in 1913, a short time before the outbreak of the World War. Fortunately our war efficiency was not then saddled with such a handicap. Let us hope we will be equally blessed in the next war.

The effect of amalgamation upon war efficiency is the only basis upon which it should be decided, since that is the only basis upon which even the existence of a Navy can be justified.

The most that can be said in favor of further amalgamation among Navy corps is that unity will be promoted. Unity is undoubtedly a prime requisite to success in both peace and war; but even unity carried to excess will produce its own destruction through lack of efficiency.

Unity cannot be carried beyond the limits of individual assimilation without lowering efficiency. Hence, the need for organization, which is merely a grouping according to functions; each made as broad as practicable limits warrant.

Why Omnibus Bill Failed

A LACK of unity within the Navy seems to have been demonstrated by the failure of the recent Naval Omnibus bill, which contained many features of great value to the Navy as a whole. The friends of one staff corps would not let it pass without certain provisions of special benefit to that corps, but deemed objectionable by the Navy Department and the Administration. But comparatively speaking, the deficiency of unity manifested then was minor and not commensurate with the old-time line and staff rows which tore Navy morale to shreds.

The corps as a whole does not approve the short-sighted action of its friends in this case. The cure for this kind of lack of unity is properly administrative, not organizational.

Broadening Officer Education

THE several corps may be brought into more sympathetic relations by recruiting them all from the Naval Academy, by giving War College courses to more staff officers, by a broader education for all officers, by better leadership, and by many other administrative expedients. The Navy's war efficiency need not be impaired in order to secure co-ordination and harmonious relations.

The point of maximum assimilation for the average individual already has been reached, if indeed not exceeded, in the manifold duties of a line officer. The art of modern naval warfare, with all the various types of vessels that must be handled and co-ordinated, is in itself very complex; how complex only a War College graduate, with a good working knowledge of all the weapons employed, can fully appreciate.

On top of this, a competent line officer should be familiar with the intricacies of modern motive power and the multitude of

other engineering features embodied in a ship.

Another profession in which he simply cannot afford to lack proficiency is that of the manner—in civil life regarded as a broad enough specialty alone for the capacity of an individual.

Yet this is not all in which a line officer should be competent, if possible. He should be an aviator as well. That in practice it has been found necessary to make something of a specialist in naval aviation is sufficient proof that the saturation point has been reached. To further tax the line officer with naval construction, civil engineering, accounting and the intricacies of naval supply, each of them sufficiently comprehensive to require specialists, appears to challenge sound reason.

Straighten Out Relative Rank

A FTER every war there is a promotion muddle. It is always based on the same thing—some arrangement of the relative rank of officers by which one group is placed below another when a great many reasons exist why it should be above, and yet, as a rule, the group which is placed above can show a great many reasons why it is unjust to put it below the other.

An officer's success in life is rated by the rank which he holds at any time or which he ultimately obtains. Being denied the opportunity to make money, which is generally considered to determine the standard of success in civil life, the officer is naturally as jealous of his rank as the business man is of his financial standing.

However, there is an essential difference, even from the purely material point of view. The civilian is unhampered in his efforts to succeed in the business world, other than by the natural obstacles which must be faced and overcome in life. The officer, no matter how efficient, or how hard-working, cannot increase his rank in the same way as a business man can increase his financial resources.

Under our system an officer must accept the rank which the law passed by Congress—over which he has no control—gives him.

As long as officers of any group feel that they are being unjustly treated with respect to the question of their rank they are bound to have their morale lowered, no matter how much Christian resignation they may practice.

Single List Should Be Straightened

THERE undoubtedly is no body of men in the world more actuated by a sense of duty and a desire to give the fullest service than are the officer corps of the Regular Army. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that nothing did more to keep the Army in a turmoil, and even to influence tactical organization, than the old system, happily done away with, of having a separate line of promotions in each branch of the Service.

With the disappearance of this system most of the inter-arm jealousy, which did so much harm in the past, disappeared. No more convincing example of the benefit to be derived from straightened out promotion snarls could possibly be had.

The straightening out of the present promotion muddle will remove a source of discord which inevitably will grow as time passes and the officers concerned reach the higher grades where a few numbers make such a tremendous difference in rank.

Efficacy of Extra Number Promotion

FOR many years after the Civil War the system of regimental promotion which obtained created many unjust situations by placing younger men with less service over others in the same arm for no other reason than that they happened to be in a regiment in which promotion was quicker. Congress straightened this situation out a number of years ago by promoting to the proper grade all those who had been unjustly jumped.

This created a number of extra numbers in the higher grades, but in no way inter-

fered with the efficiency of the Army, as even at that time there were so many details to be filled where the rank of the occupant exercised no influence that the extra numbers were easily taken care of.

With this precedent the present situation should be straightened out by promoting to the proper grade as extra numbers those officers who at present can clearly show that they have been "overslaughed." With the many very necessary details which exist to-day to staffs of all kinds, to the National Guard, to the Organized Reserves and the R.O.T.C. there are such a large number of details in which the question of rank is not of primary importance that any such increase in certain grades could easily be absorbed without necessitating the presence with troops of more than the correct number of officers in any one grade.

If Harding does not run, what would you think of Pershing?

U.S.M.A. Graduates' Anniversary Dinners

NINETY graduates of the U.S. Military Academy enjoyed a dinner at Fort Benning, Ga., March 10. Col. E. G. Peyton, Int., '98, was toastmaster. Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, '98, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, spoke on "The Officer as a Citizen"; Brig. Gen. Walter H. Gordon, '86, commanding general at Benning, spoke on "The Army"; Col. J. W. Heavy, Inf., '91, told the story of "Old West Point," and Lt. T. E. Davis, Int., '12, toasted the ladies. Maj. Edwin B. Ganoe, '07, was in charge of an entertaining program which included several artistic vocal numbers by the wife of Maj. Nicholas W. Campanole, Inf., known on the concert stage of Elizabeth Woods. She was accompanied by Mrs. Huebner, wife of Capt. Clarence R. Huebner, Inf. Among the distinguished guests was Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, '91, who is taking the refresher course at the Infantry School.

Graduates in Southern California

THE second annual dinner and reunion of the Southern California Association of Graduates, U.S.M.A., took place at the University Club, Los Angeles. Present: Gen. Rodgers '61, Cols. Stevens '77, Erwin '80, Byram '85, Gatchell '87, Webster '89, Clark '93, Crain '94, Paine '95, Kerwin '96, Barlow '97, Capt. Hinrichs '02, Leeds '03, Maj. Hoyt '04, Ehrnbeck '05, Ardery '06, Wyman '07, Capt. Marks '08, Maj. Fitzmorris '08, Floyd '11, Lts. Kramer '19, Gullatt '20. Also Mmes. Rodgers, Erwin, Gatchell, Webster, Paine (mother of Col.), Barlow, Hinrichs, Leeds, Ardery, Marks, Kramer and Gullatt and the brother of Maj. Wyman.

Mrs. Erwin furnished piano accompaniment for the singing of "Benny Haven," "The Corps," "Alma Mater" and "Army Blue." Greetings were sent by telegram to the reunions in New York and Chicago.

The following officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. James B. Erwin, '80; executive committee, Col. E. W. Clark '93, Capt. C. T. Leeds '03, Maj. C. L. Wyman '07; secretary and treasurer, Lt. H. Kramer '19.

Dinner at San Antonio

THERE were 119 U.S.M.A. graduates present at the alumni dinner held at the Gunther Hotel, San Antonio, March 10. The program follows:

Address of welcome, Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis; song, "The Corps"; "West Point and the Army," Brig. Gen. D. E. Nolan; song, "Alma Mater"; "West Point in My Time," Col. E. O. Sarratt; song, "Oh Brave Old Army Team"; "West Point Ideals," Brig. Gen. P. B. Malone; song, "Benny Haven, Oh!"; "West Point As It Is," Lt. G. H. Olmsted, 12th F.A.; hopes and wishes for the graduates for the rest of the year, the toastmaster, Col. B. B. Buck; song, "Army Blue."

Dinner at Field Artillery School

THE annual Military Academy dinner was held at the Country Club, Fort Sill, Okla., March 10, and was very well attended. Maj. H. J. Malony was toastmaster, and speeches were made by Maj. Gen. Ernest Hinds, Col. H. W. Butler, Col. G. Maury Crallé, Maj. R. E. Anderson, C. M. Busbee, P. Hayes, I. T. Wyche and R. B. Peyton.

Funds Allotted Reserve Training

In a circular letter addressed by the A.G.O. to the chiefs of branches, etc., March 13, the appropriations made by the recent Congress for training programs are allotted to conform with the reductions made from budget estimates. For the Organized Reserves \$900,000 is allotted for fifteen days' training and \$250,000 for more than fifteen days' training. For the fifteen days' training of Reserve officers each corps area will get \$95,400, which will provide for training between 900 and 950 officers in each area.

The circular letter says, in part:

"In view of the fact that the Reserve project must be regarded as still in the organizational stage, lacking to a certain extent the local machinery essential to its firm establishment, the importance of unit training at this time cannot be too strongly emphasized. The intimate association of Reserve officers as a result of concentration at division camps will, it is believed, promote unit esprit de corps and stimulate a sense of organizational responsibility on the part of subordinate commanders."

"It is desired to emphasize the importance of your calling into active duty for training during the summer season of 1924 the maximum number of officers which the funds placed at your disposal for that purpose will permit. With the further development of the Reserves, the War Department policy with respect to the expenditure of funds throughout the year will gradually become more clearly understood, and funds will be made available on the basis of a continuing annual program rather than for a summer training project."

"The question of the voluntary attendance of Reserve officers at unit camps without pay or allowances has been carefully considered by the War Department. While it is not deemed advisable at this time to announce a definite policy, corps area commanders may, if they so desire, encourage such attendance."

"In view of the large number of officers whose commissions will expire during the next fiscal year and who have had no field training since appointment, it is believed that every opportunity should be afforded them to train with their organizations this summer, in order that the maximum number will accept reappointments as the result of increased interest in the project generally and in their respective units in particular."

"In those division areas where the organization system has been developed sufficiently to warrant the allotment of funds to subordinate units it is believed that organization commanders will produce a higher percentage of attendance if permitted to include volunteers without pay and allowances."

American Legion Desires to Help All Components

THE American Legion Military Affairs Committee, whose headquarters are at Montgomery, Ala., wants to keep in touch with all three components of the U.S. Army.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been asked to announce that this committee will be glad to hear from officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves, and all others, at any time, on military matters that they think will be of benefit to our country.

Gen. Weigel and Staff Meet With New Jersey R.O.

SEVENTY or more officers from the 351st Engineers, the 480th Field Artillery and the 521st Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Organized Reserves of New Jersey, met in Elizabeth recently, to discuss matters of mutual interest affecting their progress. Col. Henry Kepp, commander of the 351st Engineers, presided. In an address of welcome he urged a greater interest in the Organized Reserves in order that the Army as a whole might benefit.

Brig. Gen. William Weigel, U.S.A., deputy commander of the 12th Army Corps, was the guest of honor. The general was accompanied by his chief of staff, Col. E. B. Martindale, and Maj. R. I. McKenney, corps adjutant.

Information regarding the Reserves was given by Gen. Weigel, and addresses were made by Col. Martindale, Col. Chilander

Beets, Maj. McKenney and Capt. G. B. Woodruff.

As the result of an appeal made by Gen. Weigel special efforts will be made by the officers of the 351st Engineers to induce at least 400 Union county youths to attend the C.M.T. camps this summer. Lt. George B. Heiluer has been designated as the official recruiting officer for training camp recruits.

Gen. Duncan, U.S.A., Speaks to Kansas R.O.A.

AT a dinner given by the Geary and Riley County (Kansas) Reserve Officers' Association recently, at Junction City, Kas., Gen. George B. Duncan, commanding 7th Corps Area, spoke to the members on the Reserve officers' organization and the part it plays in the scheme of national defense. He also recounted several incidents to show the unfamiliarity with the Army and particularly with the Reserve branch of the Service.

Sixty-one members and guests of the association enjoyed the dinner and the remarks.

Col. LaRoy S. Upton, G.S.C., U.S.A., chief of staff, 7th Corps Area, accompanied Gen. Duncan, and he gave a short but interesting sketch of the formation of the Reserve Officers' Association.

Maj. H. H. Smith, M.C., executive officer, 314th Medical Regiment, stationed at Junction City, stated that the difficulties necessary to be surmounted in organizing the Reserves are fast being overcome. The guests included officers from Fort Riley.

Maj. Taylor Not Connected With Providence Journal

IT was stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 23, last, that Maj. G. A. Taylor, C.A.C., U.S.A., senior instructor, Rhode Island National Guard, was editor of a department of military notes in the Providence (R.I.) Sunday Journal.

Under date of March 15, 1923, Mr. W. S. Ball, Sunday editor of the Providence Journal, informs the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the statement in question was erroneous.

"Maj. Taylor," he says, "has no connection whatever with the Providence Sunday Journal, nor has he ever had, except as he has furnished, and probably collected, material from the branches of the National Guard in which he is interested for the military notes of the Sunday Journal. Never has he had any editorial authority with us. The editor of these notes for the past seventeen years, with the exception of a few years during and following the war, has been Mr. W. D. Perrin, who is still the military editor."

Anti-Aircraft Artillery Goes to Philippines

THE 60th Artillery (Anti-aircraft) Battalion, U.S.A., now at Fort Crockett, Texas, has been designated for service in the Philippine Islands. The battalion will embark about April 7 on the transport St. Mihiel for New York, where it will be transferred to the transport Grant, which is sailing on April 24, for Honolulu via Porto Rico, Panama and San Francisco. At Honolulu the battalion will be picked up by the next regular outgoing transport for Manila. Capt. Stillman, 1st Lt. Ulmo and 2d Lt. Robertson and dependents, and only such enlisted men with dependents as shall have at least two years to serve in present enlistment or who desire discharge and re-enlistment under present regulations will accompany battalion. It is the intention of the War Department by means of transfers and assignment of recruits to bring the battalion to a strength of 400. The necessary additional commissioned officers will be ordered to join the battalion in New York and San Francisco.

Gen. Bandholtz, U.S.A., Addresses Washington O.R.

BRIG. GEN. H. H. BANDHOLTZ, U.S.A., commanding the District of Washington, addressed a meeting of officers of the 2d Battalion of the 320th Infantry, Organized Reserves, a few days ago. His remarks embodied both humorous and serious incidents of the life of a soldier, and also related to the needs of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as well as the need for protecting the National Defense act from pacifists.

Following the address the officers were given several intricate map problems to

solve by Maj. John Scott, U.S.A., executive officer of the Washington headquarters for Organized Reserve units, assisted by Maj. E. Brooke Lee, commanding the battalion. Capt. Waldo Burnside explained the movements of the American Army, and Capt. F. J. Gillis acted as interpreter of the enemy's activities. The officers plan to hold a dance next month and it is hoped that Gen. Pershing will lead the grand march.

Still Trying to Destroy Wisconsin National Guard

A SECOND effort to destroy the Wisconsin National Guard was made in the Assembly at Madison on March 20 when that body ordered to third reading the bill of John Polakowski, Socialist, of Milwaukee, striking out of the present law all provisions for armories and providing that all the armories shall be conveyed by the state to the municipalities in which they are located, to be used by the municipalities for school or other municipal or civic purposes as may be determined by the common council of village or town board.

The test vote showed 44 in favor of the bill and 21 against, 35 being absent.

It is not believed the bill will pass the Senate.

Gen. Bullard Makes Address by Radio on Athletics

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. BULLARD, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Corps Area, delivered an address on "Physical Training and Athletics in the Army" at the WJZ broadcasting station, Waldorf-Astoria studio, New York, March 19. The general, in the course of his remarks, pointed out that according to official figures at Washington thirty-three per cent of those examined for induction into the Service failed to pass the physical requirements, and this, despite the fact that these requirements were considerably below the standard insisted upon by the Regular Army in time of peace. Approximately fifteen per cent. more of our young men had physical defects, some of which would prove eventually disabling and which could, in some instances, easily be corrected by physical training and instruction.

Gen. Bullard also went into the benefit of military athletics, and in conclusion said: "The nation's problem is our problem, and the Army is more than ever interested in spreading the doctrine of physical up-building and well-being to the present and coming generations of the United States, for in so doing we go one step further in accomplishing the one great mission of the Army, i.e., making the country the stronger for national defense and to resist the aggression of others. I shall consider this talk a distinct success if it plants, even in a small way, the doctrine of physical development in the minds of any of you."

Puzzling Limitation on Funds for Reserve Hqrs.

THE limitation of \$60,000 placed in the Army Appropriation bill by Representative Anthony in the provision for the maintenance of divisional and regimental headquarters for the Organized Reserves is puzzling the War Department. The question, it is understood, has been referred to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion.

If the limitation refers only to the payment of rent for these headquarters it will not seriously interfere with the maintenance of the Organized Reserves. Mr. Anthony insisted that this would be sufficient for the headquarters, because the statement had been made in the testimony that the rent for headquarters did not exceed \$60,000. However, since Mr. Anthony's amendment is not clear on the point it is proving very embarrassing to the department in the allotment of funds. After the Judge Advocate General has rendered an opinion on the question it must go to the Comptroller for a decision.

Two Reserve Officers Die in Airplane Crash

JAY C. RICHENBACK and Kenneth P. Brown, Air Ser. O.R.C., were burned to death at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 18, 1923, when their De Havilland plane, in which they were making a practice flight, crashed to the ground. Both men served in the Air Service during the World War.

Officer Shortage in U.S. Navy

THE Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, under date of March 19, issued a statement showing the serious shortage in officer personnel. The circular says in part:

Officer Personnel

The total authorized strength of the line of the Navy is 5,499 officers. There are at present in the line 4,278 officers, thus making a shortage of 1,221 officers. Since July 1, 1922, there have been 196 separations from the line due to retirements (68), resignations (111), dismissals (2), deaths (15).

The present source of line officer supply is the Naval Academy. Beginning with the class entering in 1924 the number of appointments is reduced to three for each Senator and Representative, while the number allowed at large and from the enlisted personnel remains as at present, 15 and 100 respectively.

At Hampton Roads there are now 26 enlisted men preparing for examination and 24 at San Francisco, total 50. The loss at these two schools before the examination was over 30 per cent.

The bureau believes that there is not enough care exercised in the selection of enlisted men to be sent to the preparatory schools at Hampton Roads and San Francisco. It is contemplated issuing in the near future special instruction on this matter of selecting material for the Academy from the enlisted personnel, and it is the bureau's desire to begin as soon as possible the preliminary preparation on board ship for the Naval Academy class entering in 1924.

Enlisted Personnel

The bureau has recently authorized the promotion of 53 acting chief petty officers to permanent appointment. There have been no promotions to acting appointment as chief petty officers for two months. The authorization for promotion to acting appointment chief petty officer depends upon the total number of chief petty officers in the Navy at the beginning of each calendar month. Promotion is made only when there is a shortage in the total number of chief petty officers.

Promotion in the lower petty officer ratings are being made as rapidly as the exigencies of the Service will permit. In many ratings the eligibility list is cleared at the beginning of each month in fact, in some ratings there are not sufficient recommendations for promotion of qualified men to fill existing vacancies.

From analysis of the recommendations made and promotions authorized for enlisted men it is believed that certain vessels and stations are giving more attention to the advancement in rating of their men than others. As the flow of promotion doubtless has a direct effect on the morale of ships and stations, the result will be felt sooner or later on board the ships and stations which have not given this feature the necessary attention.

The Bureau of Navigation strongly advises the enlisted men to avail themselves of the bureau's educational system to fit themselves to fill the many vacancies that are shown to exist. The courses listed are available and they are constructed to this end. Certainly, coupled with daily practical work, nothing can more thoroughly or more readily teach a man the requirements of an advanced rating, thereby bettering himself and his ship.

Maj. Beals, U.S.A., Directing Training for Chicago R.O.

ONE hundred and twenty-five R.O.T.C. students are enrolled in the class which is being conducted at Lane Technical High School, Chicago, by officers and N.C.O. of the U.S. Army who are now on duty in the Chicago schools. Classes will be conducted for a series of twelve weeks in preparation for camp this summer, which commences July 2.

This class instruction is being tried out for the first time in the history of the R.O.T.C. Maj. F. L. Beals, U.S.A., P.M.S. & T. in the Chicago high schools, is directing the course.

The interest evinced by the students is greater than ever before. The camp is located on Silver Lake, near Rolling Prairie, Ind.

Army and Navy News from Washington

By E. B. Johns

WHAT appears to be a drive against the modernization program of the United States Navy developed this week when the British government categorically denied that any alteration has been made in the ships of Great Britain since the signing of the Naval Treaty. In response to the demands of the British government, Secretary of State Hughes issued a formal statement retracting some of the features of his New Haven speech, and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt issued a statement in behalf of the Navy Department.

As is set forth in Col. Roosevelt's statement printed below, the department submitted to Congress some information which it believes is thoroughly reliable, to the effect that the elevation of the turret guns of the British ships had been and was being increased. The British government, from what was given out at the department, represented that this was a charge of bad faith on its part in carrying out the treaty. The retractions of Secretary Hughes and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt really deal with the question of carrying out the provisions of the treaty. There is nothing in either statement to indicate, and it is doubtful as to whether the British government will claim, that the fleet range of the British navy does not exceed that of the United States Navy. The question as to whether the original plans of the British fleet give this advantage over the American Navy really determines the relative strength of the two navies.

The original designs of the British fleet give it a range of 3,000 yards in excess of the American fleet. This is a little less than two shore miles. Such a difference in the range of the two fleets is the real basis for a demand for the modernization of the American fleet. The British navy has one capital ship with a range of 30,000 yards, but 21 of its ships have a range of 24,000 yards. The United States Navy has five ships with a range of 30,000 yards, but thirteen others have only 21,000 yards' range. The twenty-one ships in the British navy with 24,000 yards' range fix the range of the British fleet at 24,000 yards. The thirteen ships in the United States Navy fix the range of the fleet at 21,000 yards.

Elevation of Big Guns

TO put the United States Navy on the same basis with the British navy and thus carry out not only the spirit but really the letter of the treaty, under the modernization program, it is proposed to elevate the guns of the twenty-one ships and thus increase the fleet range of the United States Navy to that of the British navy. The statements of the Secretary of State and the Acting Secretary of the Navy should not be allowed to confuse the people of the country or to cloud the issue. By referring to the provision of the treaty which would be applicable to the issue it will appear that the United States is within its rights in elevating the guns of its fleet to give them as great a range as that of the British fleet. There is nothing in the treaty which indicates that this country should accept such a great handicap in the gun fire of its fleet. In this connection the following is quoted from the treaty:

No retained capital ships or aircraft carriers shall be reconstructed except for the purpose of providing means of defense against air and submarine attack, and subject to the following rules: The contracting powers may, for that purpose, equip existing tonnage with blister or anti-air attack protection, providing the increase of displacement thus affected does not exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) displacement for each ship. No alterations in side armor, in caliber, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted.

The plan for an increase in gun elevation of the modernization program will not alter "the general type of mounting of main armament," which is prohibited in the treaty. It can be stated upon the highest authority that the increased elevation will not call for an alteration in the mounting of the guns. It will be effected by cut-

Drive Against Navy Modernization

Question of Gun Elevation

Amalgamation of Line and Staff, U.S.N.

Reduction of Army Paper Work

ting out portions of the armor plate so that the guns can be elevated.

Deck Protection

INCREASED protection against air attacks is plainly provided for in the provision of the treaty which is quoted. What the British navy has done in this respect should not concern our naval authorities. It has been admitted that large sums of money have been expended by the British government on alterations to give additional defense against air attacks, but this, it is claimed, was done before Feb. 6, 1922, when the treaty was signed. There is, however, nothing in the treaty to prohibit the British Admiralty from continuing the work that has already begun on its fleet in this respect. It will probably do this in the future.

Surely there is nothing in the treaty to prevent the United States from making the same improvement in its air defense of the capital ships that has been made by the British Admiralty, even if this should have taken place before the signing of the treaty. The only limitation placed in equipping "existing tonnage with blister or anti-air attack deck protection" is an increase in displacement of 3,000 tons.

That this provision should be in the treaty indicates that the framers of the document expected the great naval powers to provide this protection for the capital ships. The United States Navy will be clearly within its rights to equip its ships with all of the modern air attack protection so long as it keeps within the 3,000 tons limitation. As a matter of fact, it is stated that the appropriations for modernization will only provide for the elevation of the guns. The discussion of protective measures for battleships is largely academic and will be until the Navy Department goes to Congress again for additional appropriations for the modernization program. The only construction that can be placed upon the activities of the British government in this connection is that it wishes to furnish the anti-naval members of Congress with material to use in combating the department in its efforts to secure appropriations for the modernization program.

Secretaries Explain Data

IN his statement Secretary Hughes said: "In my speech at New Haven on Dec. 29, 1922, I made the following statement with respect to alterations in the British capital ships:

The result is that in a considerable number of British ships bulges have been fitted, elevations of turret guns increased and turret loading arrangements modified to conform to increased elevations."

In making this statement I relied upon specific information which had been furnished by the Navy Department and which, of course, the Navy Department believed to be entirely trustworthy.

The Department of State has been advised by the British government categorically that no alterations have been made in the elevation of the turret guns of any British capital ships since they were placed in commission, and further that no additional deck protection has been provided since Feb. 6, 1922, the date of the signing of the Washington Treaty.

It gives me pleasure to make this correction, as it is desired that there should be no public misapprehension.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt assumed the

responsibility for the data which was used by Secretary Hughes. In response to questions as to whether any punishment would be meted out to the officers who collected the information, Col. Roosevelt declared that he was convinced that there was no intention on the part of anyone in the Navy Department to misrepresent the British government.

The following is the text of Col. Roosevelt's statement:

The Navy Department, in the hearings before Congress, stated that the elevation of the turret guns on the British capital ships had been and was being increased. This statement was based on information believed to be thoroughly reliable by the department.

The British Admiralty has informed the department that this is not the case, and that the elevation of the turret guns on the British capital ships is the same as when these ships were originally commissioned. This places the matter beyond further question, and the department takes pleasure in correcting its previous statement in consonance with the above.

Amalgamation of Line and Staff

AS stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 3, the Secretary of the Navy has determined to recommend to Congress the amalgamation of the Supply Corps, the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps with the Line. A bill, which is printed in another column, is now being submitted to the chiefs of bureaus, the General Board, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Judge Advocate General.

As in all personnel matters, there is of course a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the legislation that is proposed. Even those who admit that the amalgamation should take place are not all agreed upon the general scheme of the bill. This is indicated in part of the original memorandum issued from the Bureau of Naval Operations. Under the head of "Amalgamation Difficulties" the following is submitted:

Amalgamation Difficulties

INCLUDE promotion of officers of the several corps concerned corresponding length of service:

(a) In the Supply Corps promotions to the grades or ranks of commander and captain are relatively much behind those of the line. The junior captain in the Supply Corps is constructively of a length of service corresponding to that of the Naval Academy Class of 1897, while the junior line captain is now of the Class of 1901. The junior commander of the Supply Corps has a length of service constructively corresponding to that of the Naval Academy Class of 1903; the junior line commander is of the Class of 1907.

One officer in the Supply Corps, C. J. Peoples, was promoted out of all proportion to that of other officers generally. He was promoted from the permanent grade or rank of lieutenant commander to that of rear admiral. He now occupies the junior one position in the rank of rear admiral in his own corps. His position is such as to make him relatively a rear admiral of the upper half. His commission in the rank of rear admiral is dated July 1, 1917. Otherwise, for promotion to the rank of rear admiral the Supply Corps is very little behind the line.

(b) In the Construction Corps promotion to the grade or rank of rear admiral is a little behind that of the line, while promotions to the grades or ranks of captain and commander have been much in advance of those of the line. (Continued on page 726.)

BY a slow and careful process the board of which Col. Thomas Q. Donaldson, G.S., is chairman is preparing plans for the reduction of the paper work of the Army. The other members of the board are Col. Ora E. Hunt, I.G.; Lt. Col. Alfred J. Booth, A.G.; Maj. Edward H. Tarbutton, Q.M.C., and Capt. Eugene M. Foster, F.D. The board is to be one of the permanent parts of the War Department organization, so that when the tour of duty of any of its members expires he will be relieved by another officer.

It is recognized that the paper work of the Army has been of gradual growth, beginning with its establishment. The difficulty has been that the paper work has not been revised to meet the changing conditions of the Service. At the same time, the opinion is entertained that it would not be wise to attempt to revise all of the paper work in one or a set of recommendations from any board. Whatever changes are to be made must be gradual and only after the most careful consideration. In this connection it can be stated that the board will welcome any suggestions for a change in the paper work from the Service at large. What the board would like to study is the difficulties with which the officers in the field are compelled to deal with the present paper work.

Multiplicity of Report Forms

TO begin with, the board in its study found that there are now 777 forms for reports. They are numbered from 1 to 777. The first four blanks are so antiquated that there are no records in the department to indicate their character. As a result of the recommendations of the board the Adjutant General's Department is now revising its list of forms for reports. The new blanks will indicate clearly for what they are to be used and will contain the paragraph of Army Regulations which requires their use.

This reform in the paper work of the Army will no doubt be welcomed by the National Guard and Reserve officers as well as the Regular Establishment. It is believed that it will greatly reduce the amount of work in the administration of the affairs of the Army, as well as greatly simplify it. The board in this recommendation has already justified its existence, but it has only started its work.

The purpose of maintaining this board is rather unique. Other boards have usually been established to introduce some new feature of the administration of the Army. This board will be maintained not only to eliminate antiquated and useless paper work, but to prevent the introduction of new reports. Any bureau chief or chief of a branch who proposes a new form of report must first justify its need through an approval from the paper work board. It is contended that the bureau chiefs and the chiefs of branches, in an effort to keep in touch with the affairs of the Army, are inclined to ask for too many reports and load up the commanders in the field with too much paper work. It will be the duty of this board to restrain this tendency.

In carrying out its work the board makes an appeal to the Service for constructive criticisms and suggestions on the broad question of reducing paper work of the Army.

Reviving Training Center Scheme

THE advisability of assigning all troops except those in the 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions to the corps area headquarters, is being discussed in the War Department. The plan virtually amounts to the revival of the training center scheme that was planned before the great reduction in the strength of the Regular Army.

It is being urged that, as the corps area commanders are placed in charge of the training activities of the Regular Army, they should have the troops to perform this function. Not only the National Guard but the Citizens' Training Camps and the Reserve Officers' Schools are under the corps area commanders. There was a shortage of Regular troops in all of these camps last summer and it is argued that with a proper distribution through the corps area commanders the situation could be relieved to a great extent. Especially is this true if the corps area commanders could have at their disposal the organizations that are not attached to the three divisions.

Seventeenth Inf., U.S.A., Wins .22-Caliber Match

THE 17th Infantry, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., entered four teams in the Military Company Team Championship Matches conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America in connection with the annual small-bore gallery championships of the association.

Team No. 1 of Co. B finished in first place with a score of 3,665 and gets silver medals. Team No. 2 from Co. B finished third with a total of 3,552 and gets bronze medals. Co. A finished between the two Co. B teams with a score of 3,555 and gets the other set of bronze medals. The Service Co. of the 17th made a total of 3,405, which landed them easily in fourth place. Team No. 3, Co. B, also gets a set of bronze medals indicative of the regimental championship for the gallery season of 1923.

This is the first year that the Army has actively taken a part in the annual gallery competitions of the N.R.A., and the interest displayed was very encouraging, in view of the short notice, which allowed only a short time for teams to be gotten together.

The 8th Infantry, which was on duty at Coblenz, had a team entered, but of course was unable to compete, while unforeseen difficulties in connection with the operation of their gallery prevented the seven teams entered by the 202d Artillery, Illinois National Guard, from firing.

Other regimental championships which were decided during the course of the matches go to Co. C of the 13th Infantry, U.S.A., with 3,405 points; Co. C of the 7th Infantry, U.S.A., 3,349, and Troop B, 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, 3,193. Under the conditions of the matches any regiment entering three or more teams was entitled to a set of regimental championship medals for the high team from that regiment.

It is expected that the value of the .22 caliber Springfield as a splendid auxiliary arm for the training of marksmen by the Army in matches they can take part in next year will be much more generously recognized. There will be no outdoor small-bore program of the N.R.A. this year in connection with the military matches.

Personal Report Forms for Inf. Reserve Officers

THE Chief of Infantry has been directed by The Adjutant General of the Army to secure a form, 423a, A.G.O. (Personal Report and Statement of Preferences), for each Infantry Reserve officer for which such a form is not now available.

As soon as the names of officers for whom such form is not now available are determined a blank form will be sent to all concerned. It is realized that frequently additional time is required of officers in preparing forms, the rendition of reports, etc. It is believed that officers concerned realize the importance of having all records as complete as possible.

These forms will be mailed in envelopes marked "Important." It is hoped that each officer upon receiving such a communication will fill out the forms and return them promptly to the Chief of Infantry.

Officers of 537th Art., O.R., Hold Monthly Meetings

THE officers of the 537th Artillery, Organized Reserves (Anti-Aircraft) have inaugurated a plan of holding monthly meetings and dinners, the first of which was held March 3 at the Elks' Club, Minneapolis, Minn., and was attended by nearly all the officers living in the city. Maj. A. H. Conard, in command of the regiment, acted as toastmaster and gave a short talk upon what was expected of the officers, and outlined plans for the development of the organization.

Maj. Ivens Jones, F.A., executive officer of the 337th Field Artillery, gave an interesting talk upon "The Reserve Corps." Maj. J. M. Madison, U.S.A., G-3 of the 88th Division, spoke on "Army Correspondence Courses," and also described the C.M.T. camps. The University of Minnesota staff was represented by Capt. W. Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A., who spoke on the latest phases of anti-aircraft artillery.

Remarks were also made by Maj. Chas. Houston, Chaplain Bacon and Capt. R. J. Jordan of the regiment. Resolutions were

passed regretting the relief of Lt. Col. J. R. Musgrave, Coast Art., U.S.A., as executive officer of the 337th. The next session will be held April 3.

Formation of Rochester Unit R.O.A.

AT a well attended meeting of Reserve officers of the 38th and 39th New York Congressional Districts, held at Rochester, N.Y., March 14, a Rochester unit of the Reserve Officers' Association was formed. Officers were elected as follows: President, Lt. Col. Nathan C. Shiverick, Cav. O.R.C.; vice president, Maj. Franklin S. Hutchinson, A.G.O.R.C.; treasurer, Capt. George Wright, Engr. O.R.C.; secretary, 1st Lt. James B. Spaulding, Cav. O.R.C. A constitution and bylaws were adopted. It was decided to apply for a charter.

The new unit begins with a charter membership of forty-two and it is expected that within thirty days the membership will be at least 100. Much interest is being worked up in the Reserve Corps in Rochester and vicinity through the medium of a weekly luncheon held on Wednesdays at the Mechanics Institute, at the head of which institution is Col. John Randall, an enthusiastic member both of the Reserve Corps and the Reserve Corps Association.

Air Service O.R., 91st Div., Gets Flying Practice

THE 316th Squadron, assigned to the Division Air Service, 91st Division, Organized Reserves, has its headquarters at Crissy Field. Capt. A. F. Harold, Air Ser., is in charge.

The present equipment consists of six JN-6H and one DH-4B planes. Forty-five Reserve officers are receiving flying instruction at Crissy Field with the 316th and 477th Reserve squadrons. One week in each month is spent at San Jose for the purpose of instructing the members of the 440th Squadron. In addition to flying instruction lectures are given in the Oakland armory to officers who reside in Oakland.

Pursuit Squadron, O.R., on Active Working Basis

THE 414th Squadron (Pursuit) of the Organized Reserves, allocated to Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity, now has a commissioned personnel of 47, and is commanded by Maj. William F. Long, who has placed the squadron on an active working basis.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to secure a municipal flying field for use of the 414th. Glenn H. Martin, airplane manufacturer, is chairman of the chamber's sub-committee handling this movement.

Massachusetts R.O.A. Has 565 Members

AT the regular council meeting in March of the Massachusetts Department, Reserve Officers' Association, presided over by Col. George F. Keenan, national vice president, reports showed that the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress, with the exception of one absentee, voted for the item permitting the retention of divisional and other unit headquarters for the Organized Reserves.

Communications on matters of interest to the organization or to Reserve officers generally are invited, and may be sent to the secretary, Lt. Col. George B. Stebbins, 60 Congress street, Boston. Membership in the organization has reached 565.

Kentucky Reservists Adopt Constitution

THE Kentucky Reserve Officers' Association, at a recent meeting held in Lexington, adopted a constitution and by-laws, modeled much after the national constitution, providing active membership for all Reserve officers; associate membership for former Reserve officers and officers of the World War, and honorary membership for distinguished members of the Military and Naval Establishments.

There are two local associations in Kentucky, one at Lexington, and one at Louisville. The executive board made plans for an active membership campaign to reach the 1,000 Reserve officers in Kentucky and the 1,600 former officers, also to increase considerably the number of local associations.

The annual convention will be held in

May at Lexington, coincident with the graduation exercises of the R.O.T.C. at the University of Kentucky. The corps area commander, Maj. Gen. J. H. McRae, U.S.A., is expected to attend.

Supply Corps School of Application Graduation

THE class of students at the Supply School of Application which started its instruction on Dec. 1, 1922, concluded its course of study on March 21, 1923, with graduating exercises held in the Navy building. The students are given an intensive course in the fundamentals of business which, if followed in their future transactions for the Navy, will not only mean a more economical administration of the business affairs of the Navy Department, but will make for efficiency for the Service. The twenty officers graduated in this class will be sent to various stations and ships in all parts of the world. The next class, which will number about 20 students, will report for duty March 31, and will begin instruction on April 2.

Rear Admiral John S. Carpenter (S.C.), officer in charge of the Supply Corps School of Application, made a brief address outlining the object of the school, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, after a short talk to the class, presented the diplomas. Following are the graduates:

Lts. N. E. Disbrow, J. F. Rupert, W. E. Lund, T. L. Sorrell, G. C. Tasker, J. O. Wood, A. A. Antrim, R. R. Blaisdell, H. A. Miller, Charles Musil, G. L. Thomas. Lts. (j.g.) H. W. McGrath, W. H. Phillips, M. A. Sprengel, R. R. Thompson, H. E. Wathen, H. H. Karp and J. M. Lieber and Ens. N. J. Halpine and T. W. S. Runyon.

Brooklyn Chapter, Reserve Officers' Ass'n

THE Brooklyn Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of New York met in the armory of the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., on March 21, and various matters for the future efficiency of the chapter were discussed. Members were urged to attend the camp of the Reservists to be held next summer in upper New York state.

Lt. Col. DeVries, the president of the chapter, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Col. Bradley, U.S.A., and by Col. Pipes, U.S.A., both of the 77th Division, O.R.C.

Value of Seaplanes as Life Savers

THE value of the seaplane as a saver of life was again proved on March 18, while the Torpedo and Bombing Plane Squadron of the Battle Fleet was anchored in San Diego Harbor. Word was received that two men were adrift in a small boat and in great danger in a thirty-mile gale twenty miles out to sea. In fifteen minutes an F-5L seaplane in command of Ens. M. A. Schur, U.S.N., took off to pick up the men. The boat was sighted and the seaplane landed alongside, though not without difficulty, for the seas were running high and landing required great skill. The two men were rescued from the small boat and taken back to San Diego in an exhausted condition.

Training Course in 6th Corps Area

THE 6th Corps Area will have a thirty days' course of C.M.T.C. training for 3,800 young men, citizen residents of the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1923, at Camp Custer, Mich. Candidates in the camp, to be divided into four courses: The Basic Red, Advanced Red, the White, and the Blue. The Red course of previous years has been changed, effective this year, to a course of 60 days' training and divided into two parts of 30 days' each, the first 30 days to be known as the Basic Red, the second 30 days as the Advanced Red. For the present it is planned to give a candidate but one part of the Red course in any one year. The courses are for Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps.

Rapid progress is reported in Washington's first Service colony. Many high ranking and prominent Service people have bought homes in Battery Park. Lots are being offered at low prices, and attractive homes at very moderate price, making living in Washington within rental allowances possible, in quarters suitable for officers.

National Guard Notes

THE number of responses received by Col. E. A. Sirmey, U.S.A., National Guard officer, 9th Corps Area, from the letters sent out to various commercial and civic organizations outlining the needs of the National Guard in this area indicate that these organizations are interested in national defense activities. All the organizations replying have indicated that they will support all such measures and will endeavor to prevent any attempts to weaken our national defense.

THE newly elected Governor of Oregon, Mr. W. B. Pierce, recently appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, Oregon legislature, and declared that the amount requested by the military authorities for the National Guard of Oregon, in order that Oregon may maintain its National Guard quota under the National Defense act, should be appropriated.

MAJ. W. C. SHIVERS of Woodbury, N.J., has been elected to command the 3d Battalion, 114th Infantry, located at Bridgeton. The officers of the regiment tendered a dinner to Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, commanding the 57th Infantry Brigade, of which the 114th Infantry is a part. Gen. Gilmore gave a talk on the future of the National Guard in New Jersey, particularly the 57th Infantry Brigade. He informed the officers that the Quartermaster General had assured him that money would be available to complete the plans for proposed recreation and club rooms for the non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men in the armory.

COL ARTHUR W. LITTLE, Inf., N.Y.N.G., has been assigned to command the 39th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

THE 125th Infantry, Michigan N.G., recently held a competitive examination which resulted in the commissioning and assignment of the following second lieutenants: Judson W. Hummel, Hqrs. Co.; Alva J. Van Sickle, Co. B; William Lawrence, Co. A; Ray D. Schell, Co. D; and George C. Ford, Co. C, all 125th Inf.

THE coat-of-arms of the 125th Infantry has been forwarded to the War Department for approval. The tune "Hiram Walker" has been adopted as the regimental air, which will be played on all occasions of ceremony as a distinctive mark of the regiment. Col. Wilson announced that as this composition had been identified with the regiment for a number of years, both at home and overseas, it was thought proper to make formal and official note and record of it.

THE officers of Infantry and Medical Corps, comprising the 125th Infantry, 32d Division Special Troops, and the 107th Medical Regiment stationed at the armory have issued invitations to a dance to be held April 5.

THE relation between the officers of the Regular Army in Detroit and the officers of the National Guard of Michigan are of the most cordial nature and make for the solidarity of the Army of the United States. Officers of the Guard attended the last post hop at Fort Wayne and formal calls have been paid Col. Merry, U.S.A., the commanding officer.

ARKANSAS.

CAPT. A. J. LERCH, Inf., U.S.A., on duty as instructor with the Arkansas National Guard, in a letter to the Adjutant General of the state, dated March 9, 1923, called attention to the excellent progress being made in the matter of the correspondence course work, and also said, in part:

"At this time there are 44 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers enrolled. Your roster of officers, published in December, shows a total of 90 officers in the state. We are therefore one enrollment short of having a 50 per cent. enrollment of the officers. The state should look with pride upon the attitude of its N.C.O.s, who are enrolling for the course. If their example is followed by other N.C.O.s, the future officer problem in this state is settled forever. It is believed that the percentage of enrolments in this state is as high, if not higher than probably any other state in the Union. It is evidence that the officers and enlisted men of the Arkansas National Guard are not in the Guard for personal gain, but for service."

Military and Naval Clubs and Societies

SOCIETY OF NAVAL SPONSORS ELECTS OFFICERS.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the Society of Sponsors of the U.S. Navy was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 27 and 28. Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, the president, presiding. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, addressed the meeting at its opening session, and at the society's annual luncheon held on Feb. 28 the speakers were Secretary of the Navy Denby, Hon. John J. Rogers of the House Foreign Relations Committee, Adm. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, and Capt. Luke McNamee, Director of Naval Intelligence.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. Russell C. Langdon; first vice president, Mrs. Larz Anderson; second vice president, Mrs. Lewis Nixon; board of trustees, Mmes. Reynold T. Hale, Arthur T. Sutcliffe, Goldsborough Adams, Robert Corwin Lee, Albert Stahl, Miss Virginia Livingston Hunt; chairman North Eastern Chapter, Mrs. Albert H. Mathews, of New York; chairman of South Eastern Chapter, Mrs. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; chairman of Southwestern Chapter, Mrs. Herndon J. Norris of Arizona; chairman of Northwestern Chapter, Miss Wilbur Birch Joyce of Minnesota.

SOJOURNERS' CLUB.

AT the meeting of Washington Chapter No. 3, Sojourners' Club, held March 14, the following trustees were elected: Capt. John H. Cowles, 33d, G.C., Scottish Rite, Southern Juris; Maj. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Inf., O.R.C., Member of Congress from Ohio; Maj. Gens. W. G. Haan and James G. Harbord, U.S.A., retired; Maj. Lamar Jeffers, 32d Inf., Member of Congress from Alabama; Rear Adm. William A. Marshall, U.S.N., retired; Brig. Gen. C. W. Hobbs, U.S.A., retired; Lt. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, M.C.; Capt. John J. McSwain, Inf., O.R.C., Member of Congress from S.C.; Brig. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, Chief of Finance; Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, A.S., Chief of Air Service; Lt. Col. Thomas Miller, Inf., O.R.C., Alien Property Custodian. Seventeen new members were elected, making the total membership of Washington Chapter 664.

The meeting was designated as Air Service night. Maj. Gen. Patrick was the principal speaker and spoke of the loyal and faithful devotion to duty of the Air Service officers under all circumstances. Capt. St. Clair Streett, A.S., told of his trip to Alaska. Maj. Reimberg, A.S., commanding officer at Bolling Field, awarded to Lt. Alvis C. Waller the prize of the evening, a beautiful clock mounted on a miniature propeller. Comdr. Warfield, U.S.N., spoke on his work at Santo Domingo, where he had been stationed the last three years. Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service; Col. Kreger, J.A.G., and Col. Smith, Chaplain's Corps, also addressed the meeting, which was presided over by Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service. The attendance was 180.

HOW TO DO IT.

THE Army and Navy Club of Lansing, Mich., was among the numerous organizations taking an active interest in supporting the Army Appropriation bill. The following notice was sent out to its members on Jan. 30 last:

Action—insistent—persistent and consistent. Such a vital matter as the Army Appropriation bill is one of the primary reasons for the existence of our existence as a club. Sit down now and write a letter to your own Congressman. Tell him that you want the Army Appropriation bill, as submitted to Congress by the Bureau of the Budget. PASSED. Your individual action now is vital. Do not expect or wait for "George" to write that letter.

MILITARY ORDER OF WORLD WAR.

COL. JOHN J. BRADLEY, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with 77th Division, Organized Reserves, with headquarters at 39 Whitehall street, New York city, has been appointed chairman of the National Convention Executive Committee of the Military Order of the World War.

The national convention will be held at Washington, D.C., Oct. 4, 5 and 6. Every chapter commander has been instructed

by the commander-in-chief to appoint a "chapter national convention committee" whose duty it will be to stimulate activity within each chapter. Every member of the order is advised by the National Bulletin of the order to make a note of the convention dates now and form tentative plans to be in Washington those three days in October.

Louvain Library U.S.M.A. Memorial Column

THE Association of Graduates of the U.S.M.A. announces through its president, W. N. Dykman, '75, that it is submitting to its members a plan for participation in the rebuilding of the Library at Louvain, destroyed by the Germans. In the main vestibule of the library will be a colonnade, and two principal sustaining columns will commemorate the participation of graduates of the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy. The columns will bear appropriate inscriptions telling generations to come of Americans who died during the war.

"The Navy column," says the announcement, "is already subscribed for by graduates and cadets of the Naval Academy. By strange oversight, the opportunity of West Point to commemorate her sons has been delayed until now."

"Surely, we West Point men must see to it that down the centuries to come the memory of the contribution to victory of our Alma Mater shall be perpetuated."

"We desire subscriptions of two dollars from each graduate and each cadet, and we appeal confidently, being very sure that West Point will not lag behind in this great work. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer of the Association of Graduates, Col. Charles P. Echoes, West Point, N.Y."

Capt. Franklin, N.Y.N.M., Receives Decoration

THE 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., was assembled on the U.S.S. Illinois March 19 in honor of Capt. William B. Franklin, N.M.N.Y. Capt. Franklin was presented a Conspicuous Service Cross by Commodore Robert P. Forshaw in behalf of the Governor of New York. Capt. Franklin was the officer commanding the Pelham Bay Training Station during the World War and his services were of the utmost value.

Prior to the ceremony, Comdr. William L. Mallon, commanding the U.S.S. Illinois, entertained at dinner Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, Capt. William B. Franklin, Capt. William B. Duncan, Capt. William B. Wait, Comdr. Frank R. Lackey and Lt. Charles A. Moore, president of the Veterans' Association.

Military Surgeons and Pharmacists' Congress

THE United States Naval Medical Bulletin of December, 1922, issued by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, is a report on Congrès International de Médecine et de Pharmacie Militaires, by Comdr. William Seaman Bainbridge, Med. Corps, U.S.N.R.F.

The military authorities of Belgium conceived the idea of convening a congress of military surgeons and pharmacists, international in its scope, which might sum up some of the practical experiences of the World War in medicine and surgery. Over thirty nations, either allies or associated in the late conflict or neutral, were represented at this congress, which was held in Brussels during the summer of 1921.

The following six topics were selected by the organizers of the congress for discussion:

1. The general organization of the medical service of the army and navy with its relations with the Red Cross.
2. Lessons of the war in the modern treatment of fractures of the limbs.
3. The campaign against tuberculosis in the army and navy.
4. The campaign against venereal disease in the army and navy.
5. Gas warfare.
6. The purification of water in the field.

The report is illustrated and contains full data of the convention. So successful were the conferences that another congress will meet in Rome in May, 1923, at which time a number of important subjects will be discussed.

AT an informal dinner at the Saturn Club, Buffalo, N.Y., March 21, arranged by Mr. E. H. Moeller, chairman of the local board of C.M.T.C., the best means of co-ordinating the various C.M.T.C. activities for Western New York were discussed. Col. Willis Ulmer, U.S.A., was the guest of honor and Maj. W. M. Modiste, U.S.A., was also a guest.

Interesting Books

ROWING. By Richard A. Glendon and Richard J. Glendon, crew coaches, U.S. Naval Academy. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London. 240 pages, with 75 illustrations, bound in cloth, \$3.00.

This book supplies a long felt want. There is no modern treatise on the art of using oars to which the lovers of rowing or the inexperienced man who desires knowledge of it, can turn for information.

"Rowing" fully supplies the want, from a scientific as well as a historical standpoint. The book is dedicated to Capt. Noble E. Irwin, U.S.N., the first athletic officer of the Academy. The authors, being experienced crew coaches, give the reader accurate as to the absolute correctness of their statement on all technical points.

Entertaining accounts are given of individual matches, intimate glimpses of certain famous rowers, and vivid descriptions of numerous regattas and college races. There are also a number of tables showing the time, name of contestant and club, date, class of boat, kind of water, etc., of the various outstanding races, including those in which world's records were made.

IN THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

GEN. DEBENEY of the French army, in the January-February issue of the Field Artillery Journal, concludes his article on "Modern War and Machines." Other instructive articles are: "Results of Artillery Action in the Meuse-Ardonne Offensive," by Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, U.S.A.; "Some Remarks on Mountain Artillery," by Capt. A. Mortureux of the French army; "Field Artillery in Rear Guard Action," by Lt. Col. J. C. Wise, O.R.C.; "A Field Artillery Group in the General Advance," by Col. W. H. Weber, "Royal Field Artillery"; "High Burst Ranging," by Maj. H. E. Miner, U.S.A.

MONG the contributors in the Infantry Journal for March are the following: Col. M. B. Stewart, U.S.A., writes on "Four Years and After"; Lt. E. J. Bond, 8th U.S. Inf., on "Germany's Plowshares"; Capt. H. A. Deas, Inf., U.S.A. (Tanks), on "The Tank Machine Gun"; Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, U.S.A., on "National Defense"; Cadet W. G. Boyden, R.O.T.C., on "Leadership"; and Col. W. K. Taylor, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., on "The Principles of War."

CAPT. J. K. TAUSSIG, U.S.N., in the March number of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, concludes his interesting history of the destroyer experiences in British waters during the World War. Other interesting articles in the issue include the following: "The Naval Policy of the United States in the Pacific Area," by Lt. W. P. Roop (C.C.), U.S.N.; "A Wrinkle or Two in Handling Men," by Capt. E. J. King, U.S.N.; "Letters of a Retired Rear Admiral to His Son," by Rear Adm. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N.; "Decommissioning Destroyers at Philadelphia," by Lt. P. V. H. Woens, U.S.N.; "The Naval Academy of To-day and Its Mission," by Lt. Comdr. M. S. Tisdale, U.S.N.; "Navigation vs. the Junior Naval Officer," by Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., and "Professional Notes," by Lt. Comdr. F. W. Rockwell and Lt. J. B. Heffernan, U.S.N.

Army Notes

BECAUSE of a lack in appropriations for activities at the Infantry School, the Chief of Infantry has been compelled to reduce various school projects. The present policy of the Chief of Infantry does not contemplate sending any lieutenants to the Infantry School for the coming sessions nor the detail of any captain to the field officers' class. In other words, the field officers' class will consist of only field officers, and the company officers' class will include captains. It is expected that about 200 students will be sent to the Infantry School this year.

THE names of the officers who will attend the Army War College next year will shortly be announced. According to the present plans between 40 and 50 will enter the senior class while the junior class will start with ten. Five or six naval officers will also be designated to attend the Army War College.

COL. JOHN HULL, recently relieved from duty at the War Department as Acting Judge Advocate General, will shortly be assigned to duty with a war

claims board, which is to be composed of representatives of the Department of Justice and the War Department. Few officers in or out of the Army are so intimately acquainted with the intricacies of war claims as is Col. Hull, as he was for a year or so at the head of the original war claims board under the Dent act.

MAJ. A. R. EMERY, U.S. Inf., recruiting officer, 9th Corps Area, has completed a report which shows that in this area 7,118 men were enlisted during the year 1922. Equally good results are expected for this year, as 854 men were enlisted during January and 581 men during February. Maj. Emery has complimented his recruiting force for their efficiency, enthusiasm and activity, and upon their obtaining so many enlistments from comparatively sparsely populated areas.

COMPLETION of tests by the Infantry Board of maps treated with various waterproofing substances reveals the fact that neatsfoot oil is the best for this use. The Quartermaster General has sent to the board an improved designed flashlight.

L. T. E. W. GRUHN, 7th Inf., U.S.A., on duty in Alaska, has requested authority to make a reconnaissance tour throughout that territory for the purpose of securing first hand information on the use of Sour Dough pack board.

THE office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, and the various combat branches are about to begin experiments with the tatelee waterproofing.

Navy Notes

A CLASS of instruction for the crews who will man the two new rigid dirigibles which are now in process of construction for the United States Navy, one at Lakehurst, N.J., and the other a Zeppelin, which is being constructed in Germany, will shortly begin at the Lakehurst station. A total of 18 officers and 50 enlisted men are required for the operation of the two ships and they will soon assemble at Lakehurst, where they will start their ground work training.

THE British battleship Dreadnought, which seventeen years ago stood as the model of battleship design throughout the world and as a distinctive type of her class of ships, was recently turned over to ship-breakers to be broken up for old iron. When first commissioned she was the most powerful fighting ship in the world and was the first all big gun modern battleship. The Dreadnought was the first battleship to be fitted with steam turbine engines. She mounted ten 12-inch guns. Her length over all was 525 feet and her speed was 21 knots. Her main armor belt was 11 inches of steel. Her keel was laid on Oct. 2, 1905, she was launched and went on her trial trip one year later, which was a record in warship building.

Late Navy Orders

Orders to Officers March 20.

Lt. F. M. Byers to Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet.
Lt. I. Schlossbach to Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, C.Z.
Lt. (j.g.) R. P. Erdman to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y.
Ens. C. E. Bauch to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Ens. A. O. Kustel and A. M. Parks to wait orders.
Lt. T. L. Kirkpatrick, C.C., to Bureau of Navigation, Washington.
Lt. H. E. Roundtree, C.C., to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lt. Cdr. H. B. Macleary to command U.S.S. Stewart.
Lt. Cdr. N. R. Vanderveer to U.S.S. Rainbow as executive.

Lt. J. G. Atkins to S-19.
Lt. H. D. Baggett to U.S.S. Denver.
Lt. (j.g.) M. A. Barber to U.S.S. Nitro.
Lt. (j.g.) H. H. Brown to S-41.
Lt. (j.g.) M. H. C. Souter to U.S.S. Marcus.
Lt. (j.g.) O. C. Lard to U.S.S. Chewink.
Lt. (j.g.) P. L. Mather to O-16.
Lt. (j.g.) B. P. Ward to U.S.S. McFarland.
Lt. (j.g.) S. E. Lee and Lt. H. A. Hooten, S.C., to U.S.S. Vestal.
Ens. W. G. Buch to O-39.
Ens. H. F. Hale and F. I. Hart to S-40.
Ens. C. G. Miller to U.S.S. Rizal.
Lt. Cdr. L. B. Green to U.S.S. Helena as executive.

The following are ordered to U.S.S. Relief: Capt. W. Cole to command; Lt. Cdr. R. R. Stewart, Lt. C. A. Kirtley, Ens. O. P. O. Hansen, Cdr. D. C. Cather (M.C.), Lt. L. T. Conditt (D.C.) and Chf. Bian. E. R. Wrough-ton.

The following are ordered to U.S.S. Mercy: Capt. T. L. Johnson to command; Lt. Cdr. E. J. Estess, Ens. W. G. Eaton, Cdr. G. F. Freeman (M.C.), Lt. H. R. Delaney (D.C.) and C. T. Goerts.
Lt. R. D. Micou (S.C.) to treatment at Naval Hospital, New York.
Lt. G. P. Smallman (S.C.) to 11th Navy District.
Lt. (j.g.) E. R. Applegate to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.

Army Planes Reach San Juan from Texas

THE six DeHaviland Army airplanes which left Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, on March 3, under command of Capt. T. G. Lanphier, Air Ser., U.S.A., for a flight to Porto Rico, arrived at San Juan at ten a.m., March 19, after a successful trip and in sixteen days' flying time. All the planes landed within ten minutes of the first plane.

Pilots engaged in the test flight are: Capt. Thomas G. Lanphier, commanding, and Lt. Ivan G. Moorman, Plane 1; Lts. C. B. Austin and Newton Longfellow, Plane 2; Lts. C. V. Haynes and James A. Woodruff, Plane 3; Lts. G. C. McDonald and R. K. Stoner, Plane 4; Lts. Erik H. Nelson and D. H. Dunton, Plane 5; Lts. Guy M. Kirksey and E. T. Selzer, Plane 6.

After leaving Kelly Field March 3, New Orleans was reached the same day, and Montgomery, Ala., the second. After a short delay for repairs, they started for Florida, landing at Miami on March 7, after two forced landings en route. Bad weather held them at Miami, the flight to Havana not being attempted until March 11, when it was accomplished without incident.

Leaving Havana the planes went to Camaguey, Guantanamo, Port-au-Prince and arrived at Santo Domingo March 17, and finished the last 260 miles to San Juan March 19. During the last leg the aviators failed to sight anything from the take-off until they caught their first glimpse of Porto Rico.

The official time from Santo Domingo was three hours and twenty-three minutes for the distance of approximately 260 miles. Heavy clouds were encountered at the start and strong head winds all the way, making the last leg the slowest of the trip.

Supreme Court Reverses Flying Pay Decision

THE Supreme Court of the United States on March 19 reversed the decision of the Court of Claims on the famous Rider case, which claim was for 50 per cent. additional flying pay based on the pay of candidates for a commission. This will affect hundreds of young men who were in the Air Service during the war, many of whom have filed their claim for this money.

In February of 1922 the Court of Claims rendered a favorable decision in the case of Nelson W. Rider. The Government later appealed this decision to the United States Supreme Court, which reversed this decision on the above-mentioned date and sustained the Government in its contention that such men were not entitled to this additional flying pay.

In this connection it might be stated that flying cadets now in training receive \$75 per month, which includes flying pay; that is, they do not receive any pay in addition to the \$75 for the flying risk.

Infantry Company, U.S.A., Ordered Home from Alaska

THE War Department, in a radiogram to the commanding general of the 9th Corps Area, has ordered that the present authorized Infantry force in Alaska be reduced one company. The department expressed a preference that Co. B, 7th Infantry, now on duty at Anchorage, Alaska, be withdrawn.

The company to be withdrawn from the Alaskan station will make the return voyage to the United States on the Army transport sailing from San Francisco about May 15, and on arrival at San Francisco will be permanently stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

Proposed Reduction of Infantry Equipment

THE Chief of Infantry has submitted to the War Department recommendations looking toward the elimination of certain dispensable pieces of equipment now carried in tables of basic allowances, which it is stated, will considerably reduce the weight now carried by the infantryman. As recently stated in these columns, the weight carried by American troops during the World War far exceeded that carried by any of the soldiers of the foreign armies. The Service will welcome any re-

duction in the excessive weight of equipment now carried by troops in the field.

Important Changes in Assignments Medical Corps

IN War Department special orders this week appeared the order of Lt. Col. Charles R. Reynolds, executive officer of the Medical Department, assigning him to duty as commandant of the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., effective about Aug. 1. Col. Reynolds will relieve Col. Percy M. Ashburn, present commandant of the school, who will be assigned to duty at the Military Academy at West Point. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., at present on duty at the Military Academy, will be relieved at the Academy by Col. Ashburn, and will be assigned to duty at the 8th Corps Area, effective Aug. 24.

The successor of Col. Reynolds, present executive officer in the Surgeon General's office, has not yet been selected, although the name of Lt. Col. Robert U. Patterson, M.C., recently relieved from duty in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, has been mentioned for this place.

Amalgamation of Line and Staff, U.S.N.

(Continued from page 723.)

There are officers of the Construction Corps in the grade of captain who are of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1903, while the junior line captain is of the U.S. Naval Academy class of 1901. In the commander rank there is a much wider divergence. The junior commander of the Construction Corps is of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1912, while the junior line commander is of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1907.

One officer, W. L. Capps, now at the head of his corps, is an additional number in his rank and has held the rank of rear admiral since Oct. 1, 1910. The senior line rear admiral holds a commission as rear admiral dated Aug. 29, 1916.

(c) In the Civil Engineer Corps promotions to the grade or rank of captain agree very closely with those of the line, while to the grade or rank of commander this corps is a little ahead of that of the line. The junior Civil Engineer commander is of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1908, while that of the junior line commander is of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1907.

One officer, H. H. Rousseau, occupies a position in this corps corresponding with that occupied by W. L. Capps in the Construction Corps; that is, he is an additional number in his corps and is at the top of his corps. His commission in the rank of rear admiral is dated March 4, 1915.

Another officer, F. R. Harris, now holds the rank of rear admiral in the Civil Engineer Corps. He was promoted to that rank from the permanent rank of lieutenant commander in the Civil Engineer Corps. His position in his own corps is analogous to that of C. J. Peoples in the Supply Corps. His commission in the rank of rear admiral is dated Aug. 29, 1916.

2. Conflict exists between original dates of precedence, constructive dates of precedence, original entry into service, and dates borne on present commissions in the several corps.

With promotion by selection obtaining to the grades of commander, captain and admiral it becomes evident that dates of precedence would soon cause such a condition as to preclude a clear understanding of the relative positions occupied or to be occupied by officers of these corps, either separately or when transferred from one corps to that of the line. As soon as circumstances will permit dates borne on commissions of officers in the same corps will presumably have to determine questions of precedence and original dates of precedence will have to be abolished except perhaps for the grade of lieutenant commander and below.

3. Additional numbers:

There are at present a few additional numbers remaining in the several corps.

Service Opinion Sought

THIS, however, does not indicate that there will not be some amalgamation legislation. It is apparent that the Secretary has made the proposal far in advance of the time when Congress convenes so that Service opinion can be crystallized in favor of some measure. There is no doubt that the Secretary will give due consideration to all suggestions of a constructive character for the modification of the bill. The bill is only in tentative form and will be revised if good and sufficient reasons are presented for such action.

Bill to Amalgamate Line and Staff

THE Navy Department's first move toward carrying out the plan of staff and line amalgamation which was forecast in these columns before the adjournment of the recent Congress took place during the past week, when a tentative bill was submitted to the chiefs of bureaus, the General Board of the Navy, the Judge Advocate General, U.S.N., and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps. The text, in substance, follows:

Sec. 1. The officers constituting the Supply Corps, Construction Corps and Corps of Civil Engineers, U.S. Navy, are hereby transferred to the line of the Navy, and shall be commissioned accordingly, to date from date of approval of this act.

Sec. 2. Hereafter the total of commissioned officers, active list of line of Navy, exclusive of extra numbers and of commissioned warrant officers, shall be 5 per centum of total authorized enlisted strength of active list, exclusive of hospital corps, prisoners under sentence of discharge, and enlisted men detailed with Naval Militia, provided such total number does not exceed 6,500. Provided total commissioned officers of line on active list at any one time exclusive of extra numbers and commissioned warrant officers shall be distributed in grades in proportion of 1 of grade of rear admiral to 4 1/2 in grade of captain, to 8 of commander, to 14 1/2 of lieutenant commander, to 32 of lieutenant, to 40 in grades of lieutenant (j.g.) and ensign, inclusive. Provided further, lieutenants (j.g.) shall not be eligible for promotion to lieutenant until they have served total of 6 years commissioned service in grades of ensigns and lieutenants (j.g.) combined.

Sec. 3. Officers of line as specified in this act shall take rank on lineal list as described in this act. Words "present line" as used in this act shall mean line of Navy as it existed prior to passage of this act.

Words "former staff corps" as used in this act shall mean Supply Corps, Construction Corps and Corps of Civil Engineers as they existed prior to passage of this act.

Sec. 4. Officers of former staff corps hereby transferred to line shall be commissioned in grades corresponding to those already held by them upon passage of this act, and shall take positions, in such grades, in accordance with their several dates of precedence as given them when originally commissioned in their respective corps.

Provided, where one or more officers of present line or any former staff corps have heretofore received promotion to commander or captain equivalent to that of other officers who have equal or corresponding lengths of commissioned service such officers shall when promoted to next higher grade and to that grade only be given places in lineal lists in such grades conformably to their dates of precedence as assigned them when originally commissioned in their respective corps.

Provided, however, those officers of former staff corps, who in accordance with Sec. 1 have been commissioned as rear admirals in line, shall take precedence in lineal list of rear admirals in accordance with dates of their commissions as rear admirals in their erstwhile respective corps.

Provided, further, nothing in this act shall be construed as entitling any officer to restoration to position, actual or relative, from which permanently displaced by reason of sentence of court-martial or through operation of laws relating to promotion; and, provided further, such displaced officers shall take rank on lineal list in places corresponding to those held by them on day prior to passage of this act.

Sec. 5. Any officer of former staff corps, who upon passage of this act is more than 31 years of age may, upon own application made within six months after passage of this act, be assigned temporarily to general duties of line, and if so assigned shall be given reasonable opportunity to acquire necessary experience in such line duties up to and including duties of grade he then holds, at conclusion of which he shall be permanently available for such assignment if he pass examination preliminary to promotion to such grade, but such qualifications of failure to qualify for general line duties shall not displace such officer from status for duty occupied by him prior to such temporary assignment.

Provided, such failure to qualify for general line duties shall not militate against any such former staff officers so long as he performs satisfactorily the duties of his former staff corps; and provided further, that when officers of former staff corps shall have reached rank of captain without having qualified for general line duties, they shall then be available only for such shore and sea duty as was performed by officers of former staff corps; and that preference for several duties originally performed by officers of these former staff corps shall at all times be given them.

Sec. 6. All officers of former staff corps, who upon passage of this act, are not more than 31 years of age, shall qualify for general duties of line as now pertain to officers of present line of same grade. Provided: Within four years subsequent to passage of this act they shall be required to pass examination preliminary to promotion to such grade as then hold, and subject to existing law governing examinations for promotion.

Provided: Officers of former staff corps who do not qualify for general duties of line in accordance with preceding section shall preserve present status for duty, and shall have all necessary authority over officers and enlisted men for performing said duty.

Provided: Former assistant paymasters, former assistant constructors and former assistant civil engineers of permanent rank of lieutenant (j.g.) or below, who are graduates of U.S.

Naval Academy, shall be considered as qualified for general duties of line.

Sec. 7. In order to indicate officers qualified to perform duties hitherto performed by officers of line, the Supply Corps, Construction Corps and Corps of Civil Engineers, qualifications of all line officers to perform these special duties shall be entered upon their records.

Sec. 8. That in complying with existing law number of vacancies furnished by Secretary of Navy to Selection Board shall indicate vacancies to be filled by officers of new line of Navy as may be required to maintain proportions stated in Sec. 2 of this act: Provided, Vacancies occurring in line of Navy shall be filled in manner now provided for by law provided officers of former staff corps enjoy equal privileges as to eligibility for promotion with other line officers.

Provided further, On and after June 30, 1928, no line officer of any grade shall be promoted to next higher grade unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving.

Provided, Qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers formerly of staff corps mentioned in Sec. 1 who are in grade of captain and who have not qualified for general duties of line.

Sec. 9. Chiefs of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be appointed from list of line officers of Navy not below grade of commander, preference being given to capable officers of former Supply Corps, Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps, not below grade of commander and skilled in duties under cognizance of said respective bureaus.

Sec. 10. Chief carpenters and carpenters, chief pay clerks and pay clerks shall be eligible for appointment to grade of ensign under restrictions imposed by law upon appointment to that grade of other commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers.

Sec. 11. Any commissioned officer who shall have served as chief of bureau, or Judge Advocate General, shall upon completion of that service, and if he have served 30 years in the Navy, be entitled to retire with rank and three-quarters of pay he then received as chief of bureau or Judge Advocate General.

Sec. 12. After passage of this act, duties now performed by officers of former Supply Corps, Construction Corps and Corps of Civil Engineers shall be performed by officers of line, who may be detailed for such duties. Provided, No such detail be made of any officer of present line who may be above rank of lieutenant at date of passage of this act except temporarily, in cases of emergency. Provided further, Sections 1333, 1344 and 1345 of the revised statutes are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. Hereafter so long as there remain on active list of line of Navy members of former staff corps, boards for selection of line officers for promotion shall be composed of 9 rear admirals, 6 of whom shall have performed general line duties and one from each of former staff corps; and that in determination of eligibility for selection 7 affirmative votes must be cast to determine selection of any officer.

Any officer so selected shall prior to promotion be subject in all respects to examination prescribed by law for officers promoted by seniority, and in case of failure to pass required professional examination such officer shall be retired in grade in which he is then serving, and on a percentage of pay equal to 2 1/2 per centum of his pay for each year of service.

And should any commissioned officer of Navy of rank of lieutenant commander, commander or captain who shall have twice been passed over for permanent promotion, he shall be permitted to retire with rank he then holds, and on a percentage of pay equal to 2 1/2 per centum of his pay for each year of service.

And should any such officer described in the preceding sentence have been passed over 3 times for permanent promotion, he shall then be retired on a percentage of pay corresponding with that in the preceding sentence.

Should any officer after being selected for promotion fail to qualify physically, he shall be retired with rank and three-quarters of pay of grade for which selected.

The provisions of act of Aug. 29, 1916, relating to limiting ages for promotion from grades of lieutenant commander, commander and captain and to age in grade retirement shall not become operative for officers of former staff corps until four years after passage of this act.

No officer of new line who is now carried as extra number or as additional number in grade shall be promoted to next higher grade unless there is a vacancy in such higher grade.

Sec. 14. All acts and parts of acts so far as they conflict with provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Col. Clendenin, U.S.A., Talks to Arkansas Reservists

THE Arkansas branch of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, was honored recently by a visit of Col. W. H. Clendenin, U.S.A., chief of staff, 102d Division. Col. Clendenin gave an exceedingly interesting talk.

In the evening a military ball was given in his honor at the Marion Hotel, attended by about 250 Reserve officers and their ladies throughout the state as well as a number of prominent citizens of Little Rock. Governor McRea with his military staff was present. Great interest and enthusiasm were shown by the Reserve officers in the visit of Col. Clendenin. A review in his honor was held March 8 by the R.O.T.C. unit of the Little Rock College.

Officers' Reserve Corps Commissions

THE following acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were announced on the dates noted:

Accepted Appointments March 1.

Ballentine, F. D., 1st Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Bean, F. W., Capt., C.A., Medford, Mass.
Bradley, J. R., Capt., Engr., Lawton, Okla.
Clark, F. P., Capt., F.A., San Angelo, Tex.
Conley, G. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Albany, N.Y.
Cowen, R. S., 1st Lt., Cav., Harrisburg, Pa.
Daum, W. F., 1st Lt., Chap., New York, N.Y.
Dunlap, W. R., Col., F.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ernest, W. C., Jr., 2d Lt., C.A., Mobile, Ala.
Fulmer, A. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gruessner, A., Capt., Med., New Brunswick, N.J.
Heilmann, E. F., 1st Lt., Inf., Norwood, Ohio.
Henderson, W. D., 1st Lt., Engr., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Hutchison, F. A., Capt., Inf., Greensboro, N.C.
Kittle, P. H., 1st Lt., F.A., Bay Shore, N.Y.
Lee, F. S., 2d Lt., Cav., Washington, D.C.
Livingston, S. M., Capt., Cav., Harrisburg, Pa.
Mason, J. L., Capt., F.A., Gouverneur, N.Y.
Morris, A. A., 1st Lt., F.A., Quincy, Fla.
Mueller, R. U., 2d Lt., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
Niemeyer, H. W. L., Capt., Q.M., Nampa, Idaho.
Orndorff, C. A., Capt., Inf., Spokane, Wash.
Phillips, A. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Newark, N.J.
Phillips, E., Newark, N.J.
Price, W. A., 1st Lt., Cav., Chester, Pa.
Shaw, E. S., 2d Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y.
Sleder, R. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Slaton, Tex.
Schorr, W. P., 2d Lt., Cav., Newark, N.J.
Sullivan, D. F., 2d Lt., C.A., Wilmington, Del.
Tanner, C. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., St. Cloud, Minn.
Thorberg, C. A., 1st Lt., Engr., Mandan, N.D.
Tiffany, G., 2d Lt., Cav., New York city.
Trumbull, H. E., 2d Lt., F.A., Boston, Mass.
Tulloch, B. B., 1st Lt., Fin., New York, N.Y.
Varela, O. L., 2d Lt., A.S., Washington, D.C.
West, W., 2d Lt., Inf., Surry, Va.
Woodward, M. R., Capt., C.A., Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarrington, S. K., Capt., Inf., Carbondale, Pa.

Accepted Appointments March 2.

Albert, B. B., 1st Lt., Inf., Blacksburg, Va.
Barnett, J. E., 2d Lt., M.P., Cumberland, Md.
Bentley, H. G., 2d Lt., Q.M., Edgewood, R.I.
Boutelle, C. A., Capt., Vet., Newton Centre, Mass.
Brewer, S. E., Capt., C.A., Chicago, Ill.
Butler, J. J., Maj., S.S., Washington, D.C.
Butt, C. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Carpenter, W. H., Col., F.A., New York, N.Y.
Davis, G. A., 1st Lt., Q.M., Scranton, Pa.
Dunlap, W. A., Capt., Med., Des Moines, Ia.
Edwards, A. R., 2d Lt., F.A., Boulder, Colo.
Farr, J. McC., Maj., Chap., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Faul, G. H., 1st Lt., F.A., Newark, N.J.
Ford, G. B., Capt., Chap., Utica, N.Y.
Gannon, F. M., 1st Lt., F.A., New York, N.Y.
Garlick, T. H., 2d Lt., A.S., New York, N.Y.
Gery, J. E., 1st Lt., Inf., Colfax, Ind.
Harkey, P. H., 1st Lt., F.A., Flagstaff, Ariz.
Hascall, T. C., Maj., Med., Riverside, R.I.
Haupert, H. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hayes, W. H., Lt. Col., A.G., Sullivan, Ind.
Heaton, W., Capt., Inf., Catskill, N.Y.
Hill, W. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Bridgeport, Ohio.
Hine, H. M., 2d Lt., A.S., Hartford, Conn.
Jones, M., Maj., Fin., Washington, D.C.
Kendrick, G. F., 2d Lt., Engr., St. Augustine, Fla.
Lancaster, R. A., 1st Lt., F.A., Davenport, Ia.
Letts, E. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Merchantville, N.J.
Lutz, J. R., 1st Lt., Cav., Lock Haven, Pa.
MacClellan, J. A., Capt., Inf., Waltham, Mass.
Nelson, G. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Worcester, Mass.
Nelson, L. F., 1st Lt., M.I., Milwaukee, Wis.
Rosenstein, L., Capt., C.W., San Francisco, Calif.
Sally, D. C., 2d Lt., F.A., Tacoma, Wash.
Siddal, R. S., 2d Lt., A.G., Washington, D.C.
Smith, F. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Greenfield, Mass.
Snyder, E. D., 1st Lt., Q.M., Rochester, N.Y.
Spooner, A. E., 2d Lt., F.A., Brookline, Mass.
Stewart, G., 1st Lt., Q.M., Camp McClellan, Ala.
Weinert, E. H., Capt., Inf., Shelbyville, Ind.
Wilson, R. W., Capt., C.A., Winthrop, Mass.
Zuel, A. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Mankato, Minn.

Accepted Appointments March 3.

Adams, J. L., 2d Lt., F.A., Morgan City, La.
Anderson, E. R., Capt., Dent., Racine, Wis.
Albright, H. N., 1st Lt., Inf., Columbia, Pa.
Brunsman, J. B., 1st Lt., J.A.G., Baltimore, Md.
Clarke, J. H. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Chazy, N.Y.
Corr, G. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Hillsboro, Tex.
Dingwall, A. G., 2d Lt., F.A., Ferndale, Mich.
Evans, B. F., Maj., Q.M., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Evans, W. D., 1st Lt., M.A., Key West, Fla.
Friesell, W. H., Jr., Capt., Engr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gold, F. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Butler, Pa.
Hawken, J. J., 1st Lt., Inf., Port Huron, Mich.
Hoff, E. P., Capt., Fin., Vancouver, Wash.
Hyde, H., Capt., Inf., San Antonio, Tex.
Lang, W. E., 1st Lt., Fin., Totenville, N.Y.
Martin, R. C., 2d Lt., Cav., Albany, N.Y.
Molin, C. R., Capt., A.S., Los Angeles, Calif.
Moyers, G. C., Maj., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, T. E., Maj., Inf., Boston, Mass.
Morse, W. R., Capt., Engr., Middletown, Conn.
Parker, P. MacG., 2d Lt., M.I., Great Neck, N.Y.
Sepp, N. N., Capt., F.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sibray, D. L., 2d Lt., F.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sourbeer, E. R., Capt., Cav., Harrisburg, Pa.
Tongate, J. M., 2d Lt., Sig., Waco, Tex.
Treif, H. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Tacoma, Wash.
Ware, J. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Sig., Berwyn, Ill.
Young, C. G., Capt., F.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Accepted Appointments March 5.

Adams, W. J., Capt., Dent., Eugene, Ore.
Arnold, D. G., Maj., Cav., Providence, R.I.
Bale, H. E., 2d Lt., C.W.S., Lyndon, Ky.
Bauquier, J. E., Capt., Med., Mattapan, Mass.
Bartel, A. W., 1st Lt., Med., Leavenworth, Kas.
Bates, A. B., 2d Lt., Cav., Gooding, Idaho.
Bates, J. E., 1st Lt., Inf., Orangeburg, S.C.
Billings, H. C., Capt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif.
Brackney, H. J., Capt., Med., Sheldon, Ia.
Bridgeman, H. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Craig, Colo.
Brogan, R. F., 1st Lt., Inf., Tulsa, Okla.
Brownley, W. T., 2d Lt., Inf., Norfolk, Va.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Summer Camps 9th Corps Area

ACCORDING to Summer Training Camp

Bulletin No. 1, 9th Corps Area, dated San Francisco, Calif., March 1, 1923, the training camps to be held in the 9th Corps Area during the summer of 1923 are given below. Training Memorandum No. 2, these headquarters, dated Dec. 6, 1922, is amended accordingly.

a. At Camp Lewis, Wash.

REGULAR ARMY. Period: July 1 to Sept. 15.

4th Infantry (less 1st Battalion), 7th Infantry (less Cos. B, E, F and G), 1 Troop, 11th Cavalry (to be provided with mounts at Camp Lewis), Detachment, Air Service; approximate total strength, 1,668.

NATIONAL GUARD. Period: June 16 to June 30.

146th Field Artillery; approximate total strength, 700.

Period: July 8 to July 22.

All units of 41st Division except 146th Field Artillery, and Batteries C and D, 148th Field Artillery; approximate total strength, 4,140.

ORGANIZED RESERVES. Period: July 8 to July 22.

Approximate total strength, 300 (officers only).

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS. Period: June 14 to July 25.

Infantry, Field Artillery, Engineer, Medical Corps and Dental Corps; approximate total strength, 500.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP. Period: July 26 to Aug. 24.

Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps; approximate total strength, 700.

b. At Del Monte, Monterey, Calif., and on Gigling Reservation, Near the Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

REGULAR ARMY (at Del Monte and Gigling Reservation). Period: July 1 to Sept. 15. 30th Infantry, 1 Squadron, 11th Cavalry, 2d Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, Detachment, Air Service, Co. E, 6th Engineers, Detachment, Signal Corps; approximate total strength, 844.

NATIONAL GUARD (on Gigling Reservation). Period: July 8 to July 22.

All units of the 40th Division except 145th Field Artillery and 143d Hospital Company; approximate total strength, 2,800.

ORGANIZED RESERVES (at Del Monte). Period: July 8 to July 22.

Approximate total strength, 500 (officers only).

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS (at Del Monte). Period: June 14 to July 25.

Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery; approximate total strength, 206.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP (at Del Monte). Period: July 26 to Aug. 24.

Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps; approximate total strength, 1,000.

c. At Fort Douglas, Utah, and Jordan Narrows Reservation, Utah.

REGULAR ARMY (at Fort Douglas and Jordan Narrows Reservation). Period: July 1 to Sept. 1.

1 Troop, 13th Cavalry, 76th Field Artillery (less 2d Battalion), Detachment, Air Service, Detachment, Engineers, Detachment, Signal Corps; approximate total strength, 840.

NATIONAL GUARD (on Jordan Narrows Reservation). Period: July 8 to July 22.

145th Field Artillery, Batteries C and D, 148th Field Artillery, 143d Hospital Company; approximate total strength, 800.

ORGANIZED RESERVES (at Fort Douglas). Period: July 8 to July 22.

Approximate total strength, 300 (officers only).

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP (at Fort Douglas). Period: July 26 to Aug. 24.

Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps; approximate total strength, 700.

d. At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

NATIONAL GUARD. Period: July 8 to July 22.

Entire 58th Cavalry Brigade; approximate total strength, 962.

e. At Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

ORGANIZED RESERVES. Period: Latter part of May (dates to be announced later).

Staff officers of Non-Divisional Group; approximate total strength, 75.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS. Period: June 14 to July 25.

Quartermaster Corps (M.T.C.); approximate total strength, 39.

f. At Crissy Field, Calif.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS. Period: June 14 to July 25.

Air Service; approximate total strength, 33.

ORGANIZED RESERVES. Period: July 29 to Aug. 12.

Air Service; approximate total strength, 75 (officers only).

g. At Fort MacArthur, Calif.

NATIONAL GUARD. Period: July 8 to July 22.

All California Coast Artillery troops; approximate total strength, 785.

h. At Fort Barry, Calif.

NATIONAL GUARD. Period: July 14 to June 28.

All Oregon Coast Artillery troops; approximate total strength, 340.

i. At Fort Worden, Wash.

NATIONAL GUARD. Period: June 17 to July 1.

All Washington Coast Artillery troops; approximate total strength, 198.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP. Period: July 26 to Aug. 24.

Coast Artillery Corps; approximate total strength, 50.

j. At Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP. Period: June 14 to July 24.

Coast Artillery Corps; approximate total strength, 50.

k. At Fort Casey, Wash.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS. Period: June 14 to July 25.

Coast Artillery Corps; approximate total strength, 50.

l. At two or more of the following coast defenses:

Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Coast Defenses of Los Angeles and Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

ORGANIZED RESERVES. Period: July 8 to July 22.

Coast Artillery Corps; approximate total strength, 50 (officers only).

General and special instructions in relation to supply, so far as such matters pertain to the Quartermaster Corps, and maintenance of camps and equipment of troops, are given in this bulletin.

First Division, A.E.F., Holds Annual Reunion

OVER 400 officers of the 1st Division, A.E.F., which made such a gallant record on French battlefields, held their fourth annual dinner and reunion at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, March 17.

There was great enthusiasm. Officers came from all over the United States to meet old comrades, some of the old songs, popular overseas, were sung and volleys of cheers greeted the colors carried in France by the 16th and 18th regiments of Infantry of the Regular Army as they were paraded around the banquet hall. The music was furnished by the band of the 16th Infantry. Col. Charles Gerhardt, the present commander of the 16th, and Col. O. R. Wolfe, the present commander of the 18th, were both present. Dr. Murray Bartlett, who served with the 18th, was also among the many present.

Maj. John N. Greeley, son of Gen. Greeley, U.S.A., was toastmaster. The speakers were Col. Lucius R. Holbrook, U.S.A., who gave some "Reminiscences"; Gen. Frank Parker, on "The Spirit of 1918"; Gen. William Weigel, on "The Monument"; Gen. William S. Graves, on "The Division To-day"; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, on "The Fourragere"; Gen. Robert L. Bullard, on "War Clouds"; and Gen. Henry J. Reilly, on "What the 42d Division Thought of the 1st." Col. Erickson, who served with the 26th Infantry, also spoke.

The attractive menu card contained a description of the 1st Division monument which is to be erected on the central north and south axis of the State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., located in the park. The monument is to be of light-colored granite, and in form similar to that of the memorial column at West Point. The total height of the monument from the ground to the highest point of the bronze flag is 78 feet.

Inscriptions to be placed on each side of the pedestal will include the eleven battles in which the division took part. The division lost 4,411 officers and men by battle deaths, and had 17,201 wounded, a total casualty list of 21,612 officers and men. The combat commanders of the division were Maj. Gens. R. L. Bullard, C. P. Summerall and Frank Parker.

The committee which had charge of the memorable reunion consisted of Shipley Thomas, chairman; Maj. A. L. P. Sands, vice chairman; John L. Ames, Jr., secretary and treasurer; James A. Edgar, dinner arrangements; Johnfrith Achelis, entertainment; Maj. G. C. Marshall, Jr., staff; Capt. B. F. Caffee, Div. Hdqrs.; Delano Andrews, 1st Art. Brig.; C. C. Lawrence, 1st Inf. Brig.; Capt. C. W. Yuill, 2d Inf. Brig.; L. E. Marks, 5th F.A.; B. H. Hall, 6th F.A.; H. C. Woodall, 7th F.A.; F. A. Harwood, 10th Inf.; P. G. Daly, 18th Inf.; D. E. Meeker, 28th Inf.; F. P. Cernier, 28th Inf.; E. M. Potter, 1st Engrs.; Herbert Slingo, 2d F. Sig. Batln.; and W. H. Luckett, Med. Corps.

Training Camps for O.R.

6th Corps Area

TENTATIVE plans for holding summer training camps for Organized Reserves in the 6th Corps Area are as follows:

Camp Custer, Mich., July 17 to 31, for Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, Medical Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Artillery and Ordnance.

Camps for the Air Service as follows, by periods: H/A, Chanute Field, July 17-Aug. 31; H/A, Selfridge Field, July 17-Aug. 31; L/A, Scott Field, July 17-Aug. 31.

The total number of officers that can be trained is estimated at 1,050, but this number may be increased or lessened according to the appropriation available.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR A. DAVIS has indicated that he is determined to become thoroughly acquainted with the Army. He tendered his resignation as president of the American Lawn Tennis Association and has asked to be relieved from a number of other organizations in which he has taken an active part. The Assistant Secretary is determined to give all of his time to the Army and the work connected with industrial preparedness. At his request, all the officers on duty in the War Department met him at his office on March 20, and were most cordially received.

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Voice of the Service

THANKS FOR CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR:

I WANT to thank the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the splendid co-operation that it has given to our honorable Sergt. Ernest A. Perry, D.E.M.L., R.S., F.F., who is in charge of the sub-station at Harrisburg, Pa., in regard to the 25-year retirement bill, known as the Fish bill, that was introduced by Sergt. Perry.

THE POLISH GENERAL.

AGAINST THE BLUE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR:
THIS is the voice of another lieutenant
who hopes to stay out of debt for
awhile. If it is necessary for an Army
officer continually to use the red ink in
his accounts, at least let the money be
spent for something other than uniforms.
Why not, for example, order every officer
to equip himself with an automobile? A
decent one could be purchased at the cost
of a set of blues and would furnish more
pleasures for the officer himself, to say
nothing of his family.

Personally, I believe that a well-made
stylish uniform of serge whipcord for five
hundred does not compare unfavorably
with the smartest of citizen evening clothes.

While the proverbial Army officer is a
spendthrift sport who dresses accordingly,
he is no such thing in reality. True, he
dresses well, but it is only by strict econ-
omy and good management, he be bachelor
or married. For that reason most officers
will appreciate a point I wish to bring out.

At present, when a uniform has served
its purpose for dress occasions and has
become a trifle too old for such purposes,
it is still in good condition. Therefore, it
makes an excellent uniform for ordinary
use, better looking than a newer, cheaper
one, in fact.

If the present lack of money for light-
ing becomes more pronounced an officer
will rarely be at night in a room suffi-
ciently lighted to differentiate colors, anyway.
Perhaps that is not a major argument,
however.

Now, I believe there is at least one other
argument against the blue. I do not think
the average civilian wants the blue, parti-
cularly those who are officers in the Na-
tional Guard or Reserves. When they
come for training, are they to feel ostracized
because they are dressed differently
in the evening? They do not draw
enough pay from Uncle Sam to purchase
blues. Granted that the average civilian
falls like a load of brick for European ro-
yalty, when it is all dolled up. Neverthe-
less, I do not believe our citizen friend
wants his Army outfitted to match. There
are grace and dignity in simplicity that
color and spangles cannot give.

Now a word as to the present collar.
If it seriously endangers the health, no
doubt it should go. However, if it doesn't,
let us retain it. A soldier, particularly so
the officer, should stand up, stand erect, I
mean. The present type of collar does not

interfere if one does, and it is most as-
suredly in the way if one does not.

The cap, too, might be mentioned. When
properly worn it forces a man to hold his
head up if he wishes to see. It is neat,
soldierly and assists in retaining set-up.

In concluding I would suggest that more
officers give their ideas on the subject for
the benefit of us all. H. E. C.

Week's Boston Speech Broadcast in Northwest

A SPEECH made by Secretary of War
Weeks before the Boston Chamber of
Commerce was broadcast by Maj. Ivens
Jones, U.S.A., executive officer, 337th F.
A., 88th Div., from Minneapolis March 15.
After discussing the various activities of
the Army in the development of the country
from the pioneer days, Mr. Weeks carried
his listeners' attention to affairs in
Europe and said:

"The average citizen knows and loves
Herbert Hoover for his part in American
relief in Europe. Does the average citizen
know that, except for the titular head of
the organization and a few clerical assistants,
the American relief in Europe was the
Army and its individuals? Five officers
of the Regular Army acted as Mr.
Hoover's principal assistants either in
Paris or at the head of more important
missions, such as those sent into Poland
and Armenia. The Russian relief is similarly
an organization of Army officers and
enlisted men carrying on the work of Armenian
civilization as pioneers."

Nebraska Reservists Entertain N.G. Officers

THE Lancaster County Reserve Officers'
Association of Nebraska entertained
the officers of the Nebraska National
Guard, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary,
Kiwanis, Lions and Pathfinder Clubs at a
banquet and smoker at the Lincoln Hotel
Feb. 22.

Lt. Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U.S.A., re-
tired, lectured on the Panama Canal. Rep-
resentatives of the various clubs and orga-
nizations concurred in the National
Guard and Organized Reserves program
for development as authorized by the Na-
tional Defense act. Beatrice and Douglas
County Reserve Officers' Associations were
represented.

Coast Guard Cutters Render Great Aid

THE U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Ossipee,
during the recent extreme cold snap in
February, accomplished some remarkably
fine work along the coast of Maine, where
towns were frozen in and were isolated and
suffering for the want of food and other
supplies.

The Ossipee, among other duties, had
the hard job of breaking up ice in the
Penobscot river, so that delayed fuel, food
and other essentials might reach Bangor
and surrounding territory. She accom-
plished this and her other duties in the
most skillful manner.

On one occasion the Ossipee, after a
dangerous trip, put in to Rockland and
picked up a physician and took him to a
woman who was in dire need of medical
attention on an island that was shut off
by the ice.

The cutters Acushnet and Gresham also
performed fine service in breaking ice in
Penobscot Bay and Buzzards Bay, respec-
tively, and helping ice bound craft. The
work of the cutters generally stationed at
various ports in assisting shipping during
the winter storms has been of the most
efficient and arduous character.

U.S. Army Flyers Will Attempt New Records

AS soon as ground conditions are favor-
able for a take-off, Lts. John A. Mac-
ready and Oakley C. Kelley, A.S., will at-
tempt to establish ten new records for end-
urance, distance and speed. Over 700
gallons of gasoline and approximately 40
gallons of oil will be carried on the flight.
It has been estimated that the T-2, which
they will pilot in this performance, will
carry sufficient fuel and lubricants to run
a Ford approximately 18,000 miles. An
attempt was made some time ago to take
off in their try to smash the continuous
flight record, but the ground was in such
condition that the wheels of the carriage
sunk about six inches in the soil, due to
the extremely heavy load of fuel the ship
carried.

The test will be flown over a triangular

course of fifty kilometers, one turn to be
at McCook Field, one at Wilbur Wright
Field and the third terminal to be near
Carlisle, Ohio. It is possible for the fly-
ers to break the endurance record, the dis-
tance record, speed record for 1,000 kilo-
meters and to establish new marks for
every additional 500 kilometers up to 4,500
kilometers in the event that they are able
to remain in the air for forty-four hours.

New Airplanes Tried at Mitchel Field, N.Y.

A NEW Curtiss all-metal pursuit plane
was tried at Mitchel Field, Long Is-
land, N.Y., March 15, for speed and tract-
ability, and the result of the trial is said
to have been highly favorable. Lt. Eugene
H. Barksdale, Air Ser., U.S.A., the
pilot during the tests, flew the course of
one kilometer four times and attained a
speed of 12.8 seconds per kilometer, or
171.7 miles per hour. He said that but for
the strong northwest wind he could have
bettered this time by probably five
miles per hour.

The machine, a biplane with wing-

spread of 32 feet, is equipped with a Curtiss
D-12 motor, rated at 400 H.P., the total
weight being 2,760 pounds. It is constructed
of dura-aluminum, except for the wings, which
are of laminated wood. The wings are so constructed
that they have no centralized points of strength, and
a dozen holes could be shot in them without
any damage. In fact, any one part
could be shot away without incapacitating
the plane.

Another new type of airplane tried out
was the Dornier-Wright, an all-metal mon-
oplane, equipped with a Wright 8-cylinder
300 horsepower V-type motor. The plane
was constructed in Switzerland. The third
machine tested was the new Curtiss T.S.
navy plane, with 9-cylinder 200 horsepower
radial motor, capable of a speed of 135
miles per hour. Lt. Clayton L. Bissell,
Air Ser., U.S.A., flew this plane in a mimic
combat in the air with the new Curtiss
pursuit plane, piloted by Lt. Barksdale. It
has recently been adopted by the Navy,
and is the first machine to be put out on a
quantity basis.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant
Chief of Air Service, U.S.A., made several
test flights in each of the three new types
of airplanes.

Pay for National Guard Administrative Officers

MAG. GEN. GEORGE C. RICKARDS,
Chief of the Militia Bureau, in Circular
24, has clearly defined what officers are
entitled to the \$240 per year additional
pay. Sec. 14 of the act of June 10, 1922,
prescribes that field officers and lieutenants
of the National Guard in command of orga-
nizations of less than a brigade, and having
administrative functions to perform,
may receive \$240 per year for the faithful
performance of the administrative duties
connected therewith. Sec. 109 of the Na-
tional Defense act, as amended, in part
stipulates that a captain commanding an
organization receives the \$240 per year
without any reference to "the faithful
performance of administrative duties . . ."
With respect to the application of these pro-
visions of the law and to avoid if possible
any misunderstanding clear definitions as
to the composition of organizations, what
comprises administrative duties, etc., are
given in the circular.

Adm. Plunkett to Review 2d N.Y. Naval Militia

REAR ADM. C. P. PLUNKETT, U.S.
N., will review the 2d Battalion of
New York Naval Militia, Comdr. E. T.
Fitzgerald, on Saturday night, April 7, at
the armory, foot of 52d street, Brooklyn,
N.Y., in commemoration of the entry of
the United States into the World War. The
2d Battalion is doing excellent work, and
Adm. Plunkett, who commands the 3d Na-
val District, will witness an interesting
display.

Col. M. B. Stewart, U.S.A., to Command Corps of Cadets

SUCCEEDING Lt. Col. Robert M. Dan-
ford, F.A., Col. Merch B. Stewart, Inf.,
U.S.A., now on duty with the General
Staff, has been assigned to command the
corps of cadets at the U.S.M.A. Both
Col. Danford and his successor have spe-
cialized in the training activities of the
Army. They are also military writers
of note and in many respects have notable
service records.

Promotions and Retirements

COL. RUFUS E. LONGAN, Gen. Staff,
U.S.A., is retired from active service
to take effect July 31, 1923, after thirty
years' service. He was born in Missouri
Jan. 7, 1873, and was graduated from the
U.S.M.A. in the class of 1897, when he
was assigned to the Infantry. During the
World War he served as a temporary
brigadier general. He was awarded the
D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and
distinguished services as chief of staff, port
of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., from Dec.
15, 1917, to Dec. 16, 1918. He was also
awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished
service. Col. Longan among other duties
served in the Porto Rican campaign of 1898, and later
in the Philippines and in Cuba and Hawaii.
He also served as an instructor at West Point,
and was in France December, 1918, to June 27, 1919. Col. Longan
served with the General Staff, and in the
Adjutant General's Department. He is a
graduate of the Army War College and of
the General Staff School, and is a distinguished
graduate of the Army School of the Line.
He received a bronze medal for the division
rifle competition of 1905, the Fry prize of the Military Service
Institution and is a silver medalist of the latter
institution.

MAJ. PHILIP REMINGTON, Q.M.
Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active
service March 8, 1923, for disability
incident to the service. He was born in
Indian Territory May 30, 1876, and entered
the Regular Army as a private in the
4th Infantry in August, 1899. He received
his first commission, that of second
lieutenant of Infantry, in October, 1903.
He was transferred to the Q.M. Corps in
July, 1920.

SECOND LT. JAMES W. WILFORD,
Q.M. Corps, was retired from active
service March 7, 1923, for disability
incident to the service. He was born in Ohio
Sept. 18, 1878. He served during the war
with Spain in the 3d Ohio Volunteers, and
enlisted in the Regular Army in the 17th
Infantry in December, 1898, and later in
the 9th Infantry, and in the Hospital
Corps. During the World War he served
as a temporary first Lieutenant in the Sanitary
Corps. He was commissioned a first
lieutenant in the Q.M. Corps of the Regu-
lar Army in October, 1920.

L.T. (j.g.) RALPH A. SCOTT, U.S.N.,
has become eligible for promotion to
the rank of lieutenant, from June 3, 1922,
vice R. H. Netting, resigned.

FIRST SERGT. JOHN DE LOTAL, 6th
Engrs., was retired at Fort Worden,
Wash., after over thirty years' service, in-
cluding nearly six years' double time for
foreign service. Sgt. De Lotal first en-
listed in Co. G, 1st Ohio Volunteers, in 1898.
He then served four enlistments in the
1st and 4th Infantry of the Regular
Army, and in 1911 enlisted in the 2d Bat-
talion of Engineers. His service since
that date has been continuously in the
Engineers. "The eight discharge certifi-
cates of Sgt. De Lotal," says Lt. Col. W.
H. Monroe, in orders, "all bear character
'excellent,' indicating a standard of sol-
dierly conduct of which the Army may
justly be proud. The best wishes of his
comrades will follow him in his well-
earned retirement."

IN announcing the retirement of 1st
Sergt. Charles W. Smith, U.S.M.A. Detach-
ment of Field Artillery, D.E.M.L.,
Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen, U.S.A., Super-
intendent, U.S.M.A., in G.O. 7, March 15,
1923, calls the attention of the command
to the excellent record of this N.C.O. Sgt.
Smith first enlisted in Battery C, 4th Art.,
July 12, 1898, was in the Hospital Corps.
He saw two years active field service in
the Philippine Islands, and during the period
1899-1900 took part in a number of
skirmishes in that campaign. In 1902 he
was transferred to West Point. "His service,"
says Gen. Sladen, "has been characterized
by energetic and capable performance
of duty, and unquestioned loyalty to
his organization and his superiors. The
garrison contemplates the retirement of
Sgt. Smith as a distinct loss, and ex-
presses every wish for his continued suc-
cess."

IN announcing the retirement of 1st
Sergt. Frederick W. Goetz, U.S.M.A.
Detachment of Engineers, D.E.M.L., on
March 12, 1923, Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen,
U.S.A., commanding at West Point, in orders
dated March 12, calls the attention of
the command to the excellent record of

this N.C.O. Sergt. Goetz enlisted originally at West Point on June 20, 1894. During the Spanish-American War he saw service both in Cuba and in the Philippines. Since his first enlistment he has served seven continuous enlistments in the U.S. Military Academy Detachment of Engineers. On every discharge he has been given the character of "Excellent." No trial by court-martial mars his record. "His whole service," says Gen. Sladen, "has been characterized by energy, high degree of technical skill and absolute loyalty to his organization and to his superiors. Such characteristics can only excite admiration and win respect, and should serve as a model for emulation by the young soldier. The well-wishes of the garrison accompany Sergt. Goetz on his retirement."

FIRST SERGT. JOHN WILLIAMS, 24th Inf., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list March 12, 1923, at Fort Benning, Ga., and a regimental review was tendered him on March 14. First Sergt. Williams entered the U.S. Army Oct. 18, 1890. He served 22 years, 4 months 13 days in the 24th Infantry, and was a non-commissioned officer over twelve years. He participated in engagements against insurrectos on Northern Luzon, and fanatical Pulajanes on the Island of Leyte, P.I. During the World War he served as second lieutenant, 350th Machine Gun Battalion, with the A.E.F., in France, and was in the St. Die sector, Vosges, and Meuse-Arrogne forest with 1st Army, Marbach sector, operating and advancing in the front lines with the 2d Army. He took part in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, 1916-1917, was in action against Villistas, Juarez, Mexico, June 15-16, 1919. "The very best wishes of all officers and enlisted men follow him into his well-earned retirement from active service," says Col. Nicklin in G.O. 4, 24th Infantry.

Obituaries

CARLTON.

Col. Caleb H. Carlton, U.S.A., retired, a well known veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, died at Atlantic City, N.J., March 21, 1923. He was awarded the brevet of major in 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the Peninsula campaign, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga. He was born in Ohio, Sept. 1, 1836, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of 1859, when he was assigned to the 7th Infantry. He subsequently served as an officer of the 4th Infantry, was assigned to the 10th Cavalry in 1870, to the 3d Cavalry in 1876, and to the 7th Cavalry in 1889. He was retired in June, 1897, at his own request after forty years' service. During the early part of the Civil War he served with the 4th U.S. Infantry in the Virginia Peninsula, Maryland and Tennessee campaigns with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Gaines's Mill, Halvern Hill, Manassas, Antietam, Chickamauga, etc. He was colonel of the 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry from July, 1863, to June, 1865. With this regiment he served in the Georgia campaign. After the Civil War Col. Carlton, among other duties, served as an instructor at West Point and on frontier duty at various posts in Indian Territory, Wyoming, Nebraska, Arizona and Texas.

FLETCHER.

The funeral of Lt. Comdr. John Asser Fletcher, U.S.N., who died on March 7, 1923, at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as the result of an accident on board the U.S.S. Orion, on which he was serving as executive officer, took place in Annapolis, Md., on March 13, 1923. His body was buried with full military honors from the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel, where the funeral services were held, and was interred in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis. He is survived by a wife, Faith Sanford, daughter of Col. J. C. Sanford, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sanford, and three children, and by his father, Capt. William B. Fletcher, U.S.N. retired. Comdr. Fletcher was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 24, 1889. He was appointed to the Naval Academy July 1, 1907, and on graduation was assigned to the U.S.S. Vermont. He subsequently served in the Montgomery, Vermont, North Dakota, Ohio, Illinois and Nevada to June 28, 1919. He was on duty at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., in the U.S.S. Welles as executive officer to September, 1919; at the Naval Academy, Md., to June 9, 1921; in the U.S.S. Ohio as navigator from June 13, 1921, to May 31, 1922; and next in the U.S.S. Orion as executive officer from June 9, 1922, to the day of his death. He was awarded the Mexican

Campaign Badge by the Navy Department for services rendered during the Mexican trouble. He was known as a capable, efficient and popular young officer. He was a grandson of the late Rear Adm. P. C. Asserson, U.S.N., and of the late John B. Fletcher of St. Albans, Vt.

HENRY.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, N.G.N.Y., retired, a former adjutant general of the state, a chief surgeon on the staff of the late Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, and Surveyor of the Port of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Army and Navy Club, New York city, March 15, 1923. He was treasurer of the club at the time of his death, and was a very highly esteemed officer.

Gen. Henry, who was a native of New York, first joined the National Guard as an assistant surgeon of the 12th Infantry in 1883. He had studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he received his degree in 1879. After serving with the 12th Infantry he was appointed Assistant Surgeon General in 1893 and in 1898 became surgeon on the staff of Gen. Roe with rank of colonel. Gen. Henry was appointed adjutant general in 1902. During the war with Spain he served as major and chief surgeon, U.S.V.

After the Spanish War he was elected to the State Assembly and served until 1902. In 1910 Gen. Henry was appointed Port Surveyor by President Taft. He was a member of the Republican, the Army and Navy Clubs, the Military Order of Foreign Wars and the Spanish-American War Veterans and the D.K.E. Fraternity. He is survived by his widow, who was Mrs. Sarah Rodgers Sloane.

Gen. Henry was held in very high esteem, both in military and civil life, and Mrs. Henry has received many expressions of sympathy from men high in public life.

The military arrangements for the funeral, held from the Church of the Ascension, New York city, March 19, were made by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Col. N. B. Burr and Mrs. Henry's only son, Maj. Frank Anderson Sloan, U.S.A. The honorary pallbearers were men who had been closely associated with Gen. Henry in military, medical, official and social life. They were:

Col. Nelson B. Burr, Gen. George R. Dyer, Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. William Verbeck and Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Capt. W. B. Franklin, Gen. Oliver B. Bridgeman, Drs. Arthur Townsend, Edward Partridge, Ross McPherson, Milton Matson and Clarence W. Lieb, Gen. Marshall, Orlando Terry, Dr. John H. Finley, Justice Vernon M. Davis, George Gordon Battle, James Remsen Strong, John J. Riker, Arnold W. Brunner, Eckford Craven DeKay. The Army and Navy Club was represented by Col. Franklin Q. Brown, Gen. Henry J. Reilly, Gen. William Weigel, Col. George W. Burleigh and Capt. R. Sturgis.

The floral tributes came from friends in every walk of life. The altar of the church was decorated in Lalla and Ascension lilies.

The services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant were very impressive, and were largely attended.

Among the organizations represented were the Army and Navy Club, 212th Artillery (old 12th) N.Y.N.G., the first command the general served with; the Spanish-American War Veterans; the advisory board of the War Department, with which he served during the late war; Veterans of Foreign Wars, Wounded Veterans Association, American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, National Republican Club, Washington Square Association, Neighborhood Association, and the New York Stock Exchange.

The committal service in Evergreen Cemetery was performed by Rev. C. W. Nauman, the assistant to Dr. Grant, where burial was attended with military honors.

The body was carried to the church from the family home at 56 West 9th street on an Army caisson with six National Guard sergeants attending it. The escort consisted of several companies from the 212th Regiment in command Lt. Col. William E. Downs.

HERMAN.

Mary Pomeroy Herman, wife of Capt. C. C. Herman, Jr., U.S.A., retired, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pomeroy, deceased, formerly of Ridley Park, Pa., died on March 8, 1923, at her residence, 1715 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Herman is survived by her husband and three minor children.

HIPSHER.

"It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death at Fort Riley, Kas., on Nov. 17, 1922, of 1st Sergt. William

Hipsher, Service Troop, 9th Cav." writes Lt. K. Broaddus, 26th Cav., P.S., from Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 8, 1923. "With the death of Sergt. Hipsher," he continues, "there passes one of those men of the Army that will be remembered by everyone who knew him, a man who was a jewel in a thousand. I unhesitatingly say that I have never met a truer soldier in every word than Sergt. Hipsher. He was his troop commander's right hand, a man who could be relied upon at any and all times. He was firm in his orders, considerate of every man in the troop and a father to all. He was the only man, with one exception (Corpl. Peters, Troop E, 9th Cav.), who was left of those of the 9th Cavalry who stormed the heights of San Juan Hill. He was a leader of his race and one who was always looking for the betterment of them. It is indeed sad that such a faithful soldier could not have lived to spend a few remaining years in peace of retirement. He was to be retired on the day that he died."

HODGES.

Capt. Harry M. Hodges, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly at his home in Lenno, Italy, on Lake Como, from heart failure March 12, 1923, according to an Associated Press dispatch. He was born in Carrollton, Ill., June 1, 1855, the son of Judge Charles Drury and Ellen (Hawley) Hodges, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Illinois in 1870, graduating from there in 1875. He had served in the Richmond, Constellation, St. Louis, Wyoming, Vermont, Chicago; was executive officer on the Arethusa in 1889-90 and commander of the Nero, 1899-1900. He completed survey for the trans-Pacific submarine cable in 1900, and discovered the greatest depth ever found, and took the deepest sounding, that of 5,269 fathoms. From 1900 to 1902 he was supervisor of New York harbor; he was executive officer of the Chicago in 1903. From 1904 to 1906 he was hydrographer of the Navy. Capt. Hodges had a long record of sea service, and in less than twenty-five years after graduation he was in his twenty-third year of actual sea service. He was communication officer of the American Embassy in Rome in 1917-1918, and was presented with the decoration of the Cross of the Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro by the King of Italy. The captain and Mrs. Hodges had a villa on Lake Como.

KLEIMAND.

Sergt. 1st Class George Klemann, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., retired, died at station hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., March 5, 1923. Sergt. Klemann had the distinction of being a non-commissioned officer of the Hospital Corps from the time it was organized in 1887 until his retirement in 1911.

LETHBRIDGE.

Alan Bourchier Lethbridge, who died on Feb. 25 at Southampton, England, after a brief illness, was the husband of Marjorie Lethbridge, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A.

MCCLURE.

Arthur Danks McClure, son of Warrant Officer C. McClure, U.S.A., and Mrs. McClure, died at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., March 14, 1923, aged 14 years 6 months. Interment in New Brunswick, N.J.

SANFORD.

Rev. David Augustus Sanford died at Houston, Texas, Feb. 23, 1923, aged 72 years, 8 months, 7 days. He was the father of Maj. George A. Sanford, Inf., U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

SIMPSON.

Mrs. J. H. Simpson, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. James Hervey Simpson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at St. Paul, Minn., March 16, 1923, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. She was the mother of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Durham, widow of Capt. Cass Durham, U.S.A.; Mrs. Badger, wife of Rear Adm. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Denegre, wife of Mrs. J. D. Denegre, St. Paul, Minn.

TAYLOR.

Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Medical Department, died at Glendale, Calif., March 12, 1923. He was born in New York Sept. 1, 1857, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in June, 1880. He was placed on the retired list Feb. 5, 1892, for disability incident to the service. Capt. Taylor, during his active service, served for the most part at posts in Indian Territory, New Mexico, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska and Arizona.

TAZEWELL.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Louisa Walke Tazewell, widow of Littleton Waller Tazewell, was held at Christ Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., March 10, 1923. Mrs. Tazewell was the sister of Mrs. Mary C. Truxton, Mrs. Walton Goodwin, Brig. Gen. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., and Maj. Walke Truxton of Norfolk.

Service Weddings

CLARKE-WILDER.

Miss Cornelia Martin Wilder, daughter of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., retired, was married March 15, 1923, to Capt. Edward G. H. Clarke of the British army and at present attached to the Eastern command in London. The ceremony was performed at Brompton Oratory in London. The general's youngest daughter, Miss Violet Wilder, lives with her father. His oldest daughter married Mr. Alvaro Gascoigne, who is Third Secretary of the British Embassy in Paris.

JENKINS-HILL.

Miss Lulu Hill and Lt. Reuben E. Jenkins, 28th Inf., U.S.A., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Hill, in Wynton, near Columbus, Ga., March 14, 1923.

Engagements

Mrs. Charles C. Milburn of Washington, D.C., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Alice St. Clair, to Maj. X. H. Price, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. "Miss Milburn," writes a correspondent, "is one of the most charming and attractive debutantes of the year in Washington. Maj. Price is a graduate of West Point, the U.S. Engineer School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the World War he served with the 11th Engineers and on Gen. Pershing's staff. He is decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Honor."

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dismukes of Columbus, Ga., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Bolling, to Lt. Samuel Lewis Buracker, Inf., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Paul Schuh of 2914 Elm street, Cairo, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Carnegie, to Capt. Leon Des Pland, Jr., 11th Field Art., U.S.A. Capt. Des Pland is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Aimé Des Pland of Miami, Fla., and is at present stationed at Schofield Barracks, H.T.

Mrs. Mae Galloway of Baltimore announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Catherine Virginia Galloway, to Mds. Raymond B. Leavitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Leavitt, of Taunton, Mass.

Births

CRAWFORD.

Lt. John G. Crawford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crawford announce the birth of a son, Robert Elliott, at the Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Va., March 11, 1923.

DAILEY.

Lt. Raymond Dailey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dailey announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Madeline, March 4, 1923, at Washington, D.C.

DUMAS.

Capt. W. A. Dumas, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Dumas announce the birth of a daughter, Joy Lawson, at Fort Benning, Ga., on March 12, 1923.

ELKINS.

A son was born to Lt. Stephen B. Elkins, 29th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Elkins at Columbus, Ga., March 8, 1923.

FERGUSON.

Comdr. John N. Ferguson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ferguson announce the birth of a daughter, Julia Pemberton, at Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 8, 1923.

GLENNON.

Lt. Comdr. Harrison R. Glennon, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Glennon announce the birth of a daughter, Ottile Bertron, at Port Gibson, Miss., on Feb. 25, 1923.

HERSEY.

Lt. Comdr. Mark L. Hersey, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Hersey announce the birth of a daughter, Mara, on March 16, 1923, at Washington, D.C.

HOTEL ASTOR

Times Square - New York

ARMY and NAVY HEADQUARTERS

To have stayed at the ASTOR
is to have lived in New York

FRED'K A. MUSCHENHEIM

HINTON.

Lt. J. A. Hinton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hinton announce the birth of a son, Dean Roche Hinton, on March 12, 1923, at Fort Missoula, Mont.

MCDOWALL.

Capt. John McDowall, 10th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. McDowall announce the birth of a daughter, Suzanne, at Camp Lewis, Wash., on March 6, 1923.

MCQUISTON.

Ens. Edward Irvin McQuiston, U.S.N., and Mrs. McQuiston are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born March 8, at the Long Beach Hospital, Calif. Mrs. McQuiston was, before her marriage, Miss Dorothy Brewer, daughter of Mrs. Brewer and the late Samuel Brewer, of Annapolis, Md. The baby will be named Marjorie Ann, after her mother's sister, Miss Marjorie Brewer.

MILLS.

Lt. Stephen R. Mills, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Mills announce the birth of a son, Stephen Roy, Jr., at the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1923.

POWELL.

Lt. Ralph E. Powell, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Powell announce the birth of a son, Kirke, Feb. 25, 1923, at St. Joseph Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

REED.

Twin sons, Francis Woodbridge and John, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Reed, 984 Thurman street, Portland, Ore., Feb. 9, 1923. Mrs. Reed was formerly Miss Polly Young, daughter of the late Col. George S. Young, U.S.A.

SCHABACKER.

Lt. C. H. Schabacker, A.S., U.S.A., and Mrs. Schabacker announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Ann, on March 12, 1923, at Muskogee, Okla.

Personals

Capt. R. H. Ballard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ballard of Langley Field, Va., are at the Burlington, in Washington, for an indefinite stay.

Col. George Vidmer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vidmer have as their guest in Washington Miss Beverly Smith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. D. Smith of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen, who recently returned from Coblenz, Germany, have taken an apartment at the Stoneleigh Court, in Washington.

Mrs. Land, wife of Capt. Emory Land, U.S.N., of Washington, and her mother, Mrs. Chester, have gone to Augusta, Ga., for a visit. Mrs. Chester has been indisposed for the past several months.

Capt. and Mrs. John O. Donaldson, who have been the guests of Capt. Donaldson's parents, Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson, in Washington, have returned to their home in Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Louis Bacou of Boston is the guest of her parents, Rear Adm. W. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Southerland, at the Grafton in Washington. Mrs. Bacou will remain for several weeks before returning to her home.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummings and children, who have been spending the winter at Coronado, Calif., with Mrs. Cummings' father, Maj. W. L. Kneadler, are leaving this week to join Maj. Cummings in Detroit, Mich., where Maj. Cummings is instructor of the Cavalry, National Guard of Michigan.

Mrs. Boak, wife of Col. Seibert D. Boak, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful bridge luncheon in Washington on March 14. The guests were Mmes. Merritt W. Ireland, Robert E. Noble, Carroll D. Buck, J. Lynn Yeagle, William M. Williams, Arlan V. Cushman, Charles H. Cecil, and Martin Kallman.

Col. Louis Duncan, U.S.A., of Washington, is making a visit of several weeks in Florida.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., of Washington, is in New York for a short stay.

Maj. A. N. Tasker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tasker of Washington are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Conte Thompson at Grove Park, Asheville, N.C.

Maj. Follett Bradley, A.S., U.S.A., is temporarily at Mitchel Field, where he is recuperating satisfactorily from injuries sustained in the recent airplane accident on Long Island.

Mrs. Frank Halstead, her daughter, Miriam, and son, Frank 2d, have arrived in Omaha to join Col. Halstead, and have taken an apartment in the Knickerbocker at 38th and Jones streets.

Comdr. Forde A. Todd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Todd have returned to Washington from The Hague, where Comdr. Todd has been on special duty, and are now occupying their residence at 2036 O street.

Mrs. Fries, wife of Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, entertained at luncheon in Washington on March 12 in honor of the officers and ladies of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Col. T. H. Jackson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., engineer officer of the 9th Corps Area, addressed the San Francisco Post of the Society of American Military Engineers, March 6, on the subject, "What the Engineers Were Up Against in France."

Mrs. Shearer, wife of Maj. Maurice E. Shearer, U.S.M.C., of Washington, has gone to Portsmouth, N.H., where she will be the guest of Comdr. R. E. Hoyt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoyt at the navy yard while Maj. Shearer is on an inspection trip with Secretary Denby.

Lt. Col. Willis P. Coleman, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the Texas National Guard at Houston, Texas, was decorated on March 8 as a chevalier of the "Polandia Restituta" (Reborn Poland). The decoration was presented at Fort Sam Houston by the corps area commander, Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, in the presence of the assembled staff officers.

Mrs. L. F. Thibault, wife of Comdr. Thibault, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 15, in honor of their house guest, Mrs. H. L. Beach, wife of Lt. Comdr. H. L. Beach (S.C.), U.S.N. The other guests were Mmes. H. J. Ziegemeier, Scott MacFarland, Walter Smead, George Le Mountain, Danglerfield Spencer, Karl Fenning and Miss Marobel.

A reception was tendered to Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorey recently by the officers of Fort Omaha, Neb. There were over 250 couples present. Previous to the reception Gen. and Mrs. Dorey were guests at a dinner party given by Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Tillotson. At the reception there was a 100 per cent. attendance from headquarters, 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, and various officers on duty about Omaha, as well as a host of civilian friends.

Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., was guest of honor at a dinner given by Assistant Secretary of War Davis at the Army and Navy Club on March 12. He spoke on the phases of radio communication and the progress which has been made in military signaling. On March 14, the general delivered a lecture to the officers in his office, his subject being a method of transmitting the telegraph alphabet applicable to radio land lines and submarine cables.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Capt. Middleton Elliott, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a luncheon in Washington given by Mrs. Horace Macfarland on March 14. The other guests included Mmes. Alfred Johnson, T. Septimus Austin, Paul Fitz-Simons, Charles Oman, Cecil Baker, William Henry Smith, Jr., Medoker Crawford, Kenneth Wheeler, Robert F. Mackenzie, and Malcolm McConaughay. Capt. and Mrs. Elliott will leave shortly for California, where Capt. Elliott has been ordered for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Col. Charles J. Symmonds, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Hayes, Ohio, was decorated with the Medal of the Order of Reborn Poland, Class 4, recently, by Maj. Gen. J. H. McRae, U.S.A., in the presence of the officers of the 5th Corps Area staff. The medal was conferred upon Col. Symmonds by Poland in appreciation of his work as commanding officer at Givres, France, the principal storage depot of the A.E.F., where also large quantities of supplies were furnished to Poland, and included in Col. Symmonds' command of about 20,000 men were several organizations of the Polish army. Col. Symmonds already holds the American D.S.M. and the French Legion of Honor, the latter presented at Givres by Marshal Petain.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stewart Corbin of New York city have been the guests of their cousins, Capt. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley, at the naval station, Key West, Fla.

Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, wife of Capt. Crosley, U.S.N., has returned from Palm Beach, Fla., where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bader, to her home, the naval station, Key West, Fla.

Col. George W. Van Deusen, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Van Deusen are at the Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, spending the winter. Their son-in-law, Lt. Comdr. T. J. Bright, and their daughter, Mrs. Bright, are stationed at Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Ray A. Dunn and her small son have returned to Bolling Field, D.C., from Miami, Fla., where they and Capt. Dunn, U.S.A., have been for the past three months. Capt. Dunn will return by motor and is expected back some time before April 1.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., and Mrs. de Loffre, who have been at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington for the past two months, have arrived at the Hotel Astor, New York city, where they will be until March 31, when they sail for an indefinite stay in Europe.

Lt. H. W. Beaton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beaton have as their house guest at Bolling Field, D.C., Mrs. Lucille Beardsley from Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Talcott P. Smith had as her house guest for a few days Mrs. Kirksey, wife of Lt. Guy Kirksey, from Fairfield, Ohio, who has gone on the experimental flying trip to Porto Rico and back.

Miss Dorothy Hoffman, daughter of Gen. Roy Hoffman, O.R.C., and Mrs. Hoffman, was crowned as queen of the pageant ball of the Southwest American Livestock Exposition, on March 17, at the Coliseum, Oklahoma City. The general took a prominent part in the fight in Congress for the Army Appropriation bill. Maj. John T. Rhett, U.S.A., was prime minister at the court of the queen. The ball following the coronation was a magnificent event.

Among the new arrivals at Fort Omaha are Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Way, who recently joined from Fort Riley; Lt. and Mrs. I. A. Hunt from the 57th Infantry; Lt. and Mrs. B. M. McFadyen from the 45th Infantry; and Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Kinney and their two children. Lt. Kinney has recently entered the Regular Service from the National Guard. Lt. Kinney was well known to several of the officers while at the Infantry School during 1920.

Col. Frank C. Bolles, U.S.A., present chief of staff of the 94th Division, with headquarters at the Boston Custom House, has been appointed by Maj. Gen. Brewster, commanding 1st Corps Area, as commander of the 1923 Citizens' Military Training Camp, to be held at Camp Devens. Col. Bolles, who at present is with his family at Southern Pines, N.C., on leave, commanded the 1921 C.M.T.C. He is expected to return to Boston within a short time.

The officers of the Presidio of San Francisco gave a large dance at the Presidio Club on March 9. The affair was attended by many civilian friends of the Army. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John T. Knight and Col. and Mrs. Edward P. Orton were in the receiving line. Several of the officers entertained at large dinner parties before the dance, among whom were Col. and Mrs. John Shepard, who entertained in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson M. Holderman.

Rear Adm. J. S. McKean, U.S.N., delivered an address to the officers of the 9th Corps Area headquarters, San Francisco, and officers of the posts of Presidio and Fort Winfield Scott, at the Officers' Club, Presidio of San Francisco, on March 6 on the subject, "Naval Strategy of the Pacific." The lecture was given in response to an invitation by Maj. Gen. C. G. Morton, commanding 9th Corps Area, and was the second of a series of lectures to be given to the officers by prominent persons. The admiral's talk was highly interesting and instructive, particularly that part which dealt with "Combined Naval and Military Action."

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., assistant chief of staff for personnel, 9th Corps Area, addressed the San Francisco sector of the Association of the Army of the United States on March 5, on the subject, "Scientific Utilization of Personnel." Col. Joyce spoke of the inequalities of the draft system used in the World War, under which many men who should have been at the front were drawing \$20 a day in ship yards. Col. Joyce advocated a more comprehensive system which would include both fighters and workers, and under which arrangements could be made to utilize men to the best advantage.

Mrs. S. H. MacGregor and children have joined Maj. MacGregor at his new station, Springfield Armory, Mass. Mrs. MacGregor has been spending several months in Savannah, Ga.

Miss Margaret Baxter has returned to Long Beach, Calif., after visiting in Pasadena, where as a "golden butterfly" she attended the brilliant bal masque given at the Hotel Maryland, Feb. 24.

Mrs. Emory Land, wife of Capt. Land, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. Chester, left March 14 for Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Chester has been indisposed for the past two months from an attack of grippe.

Col. Wallace B. Scales, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scales, with their children, have arrived in Dallas, Texas, where the colonel is on duty with the Texas National Guard. Their address is 4708 Abbott avenue.

Mrs. George S. Young, widow of Col. Young, U.S.A., who has been seriously ill with influenza at the Hotel de Rivoli, Nice, France, is slightly improved. Her sisters, Miss Rebecca Field and Mrs. Eugene Graselli, have joined her. Their address is American Express Co., 11 rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., retired, now president of the U.S. Radio Corporation, New York, has made application for membership to New York Chapter, M.O.W.W. Gen. Harbord will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at the banquet of the Boston Chapter at the Hotel Somerset, April 6.

Mmes. W. E. Simpson and J. J. Yeats were hostesses at a bridge party on March 7 at Fort Thomas, Ky. Mrs. F. S. Byrly was a bridge hostess March 8. Capt. and Mrs. A. Tabachnik were dinner guests of Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Farmer on March 8. Col. and Mrs. W. O. Lathrop entertained at their home in Hattieville, Ky., March 10, for Maj. J. C. French, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Huntington, Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Farmer and Lt. T. B. Manuel and E. T. Hayes, all from Fort Thomas.

"Col. Willis Uline, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty in Syracuse, N.Y., as chief of staff, 98th Division, Organized Reserves, and was recently ordered to duty in the Philippines," writes an officer, "has done fine work in building up the division. He and Mrs. Uline and family will be much missed at Syracuse, where they have been so highly thought of by the many Reserve officers and others who knew them. The Regular Army staff of the 98th Division also regret to lose the colonel and his family and wish them every success in their new field."

Col. William F. Martin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Martin have been spending a two months' leave with their daughter, Mrs. LeRoy W. Nichols, and Lt. Nichols, U.S.A., at Pinewood Lodge, Jackson, Miss. Col. and Mrs. Martin returned on the December transport from Tientsin, China, where Col. Martin has been in command of the United States China Expedition. They now go to their new station, where Col. Martin will be senior instructor of the Wisconsin National Guard. While in Jackson, Col. Martin addressed numerous civic clubs and the local sector of the Association of the Army of the United States. The addresses, all on Chinese affairs, were warmly received.

Rear Adm. A. S. Snow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Snow celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary March 13, at their home, 12 Gorham avenue, in Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Snow was formerly Miss Frances Keating of Rockland, Me. Various members of the family arrived for the occasion. Lt. Comdr. C. F. Snow, U.S.N., retired, a son, had planned to come from Rockland, Me., but was detained by grippe. His daughter, Miss Frances Snow, a Radcliffe student, and her brother, Carl A. Snow of Lynn, attended the family dinner party. Miss Mabel E. Snow, Adm. Snow's daughter, and Sydney L. Snow, a son, who is night editor of the Reading, Pa., Tribune, and whose birthday coincided with the golden wedding anniversary, completed the family party.

Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, U.S.A., was entertained by the Little Rock (Ark.) College faculty and the Officers' Club with a banquet at the college on March 9. Another guest of honor was Col. L. S. Upton, U.S.A., who was accompanying Gen. Duncan. The Rev. Dr. Heagney, president of the college, acted as toastmaster. Among those making speeches were Col. Upton, Gen. Duncan and Rt. Rev. Bishop John B. Morris, founder of the college. Other guests were Col. J. A. Shipton, Maj. Oscar Eastwood, inspector of the Arkansas National Guard; Capt. Clarence Longacre, who has charge of the Organized Reserve Corps of Arkansas; Capt. Hunter L. Girault, P.S.M.T., at the college; Lt. John McCammon and Joe Bateman. Gen. Duncan inspected the R.O.T.C. at the college and there was a parade and review in his honor.

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Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Col. Dwight F. Davis.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.

G.O. 8, MARCH 8, 1923, W.D.

I.—The appointment of Col. W. A. Bethel, J.A., as Judge Advocate General of the Army, with rank of major general, for the period of 4 years beginning Feb. 26, 1923, with rank from Feb. 15, 1923, is announced.

II.—Relates to allowance for Coast Artillery National Guard target practice.

III.—Relates to cleaning and preserving materials.

IV.—Relates to battles and campaigns of the United States in which certain organizations are allowed credit for participation therein.

CIRCULAR 20, MARCH 12, 1923, W.D.

I.—Discharge on Account of Dependent Family—Cir. 200, W.D., 1921, and Sec. II, Cir. 210, W.D., 1922, relating to the foregoing subject are rescinded. See A.R. 615-360.

II.—War Set Clothing—Amendment to Cir. 169, W.D., 1921—Cir. 169, W.D., 1921 (Tables of basic allowances), as amended by Cirs. 269 and 285, W.D., 1921; by Cirs. 16, 35, 46, 50, 76, 92, 94, 103, 133, 179, 189, 205 and 213, W.D., 1922, and by Cirs. 3, 5, 9 and 16, W.D., 1923, is further amended as follows:

Par. 17, page 5, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The first rate service uniform for enlisted men, including cap; hat and cord; breeches; leggings; overcoat; shirt, o.d.; woolen; shoes; underwear and socks, will be known as the war set and will be worn only when ordered into the field for war service, on pass, ceremonies, inspections, rest days, or when directed by the commanding officer. Articles of the war set uniform will be new, or so little worn as to be practically new, except that reclaimed overcoats may be issued when in first-class condition and entirely presentable in appearance.

III.—Relates to policies governing dental attendance, and modifies the character and extent of dental attendance, necessitated by the reduction of the number of dental officers and limited appropriations available for the purchase of dental materials.

G.O. 10, MARCH 19, 1923, 5TH C.A.

Lt. Col. H. D. Mitchell, A.G.C., is relieved from further duty as Acting Adjutant, 5th Corps Area; and Col. W. T. Bates, R.G., having reported, is announced as Adjutant, 5th Corps Area, with station at Fort Hayes, Ohio.

G.O. 6, MARCH 8, 1923, 9TH CORPS AREA.

Lt. Col. E. G. Bingham, M.C., on duty at these headquarters, is announced as corps area surgeon.

DEMOTION OF NON-COMS.

The following non-commissioned officers, Medical Department, are reduced as indicated, effective March 31, 1923, by S.O. 64, March 17, W.D.:

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICE.

Master Sergeants to be Technical Sergeants.

E. C. White and A. F. van Aller, Fort Leavenworth; J. P. Mills, Washington, D.C.; A. Bednarzki, Takoma Park, D.C.

Technical Sergeants to be Staff Sergeants.

G. H. Lillstrom, Fort H. G. Wright; T. E. Bussey, Fort Benjamin Harrison; W. M. Mogilevsky, Rantoul, Ill.; R. G. J. McLurkin, Fort Huachuca; C. R. Bartlett, Denver; A. H. Gunn, Presidio of San Francisco; J. L. Wood, Takoma Park, D.C.; C. W. Jensen, Fort Sam Houston; F. J. Locke, Presidio of San Francisco.

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Feb. 8, 1923, issued by Col. Robert J. Fleming, 6th Cav., is one of the finest indications of practical co-operation that has reached this office. We are hopeful that copies will be available for all chaplains and that many commanding officers may have the privilege of noting this method of interesting a command in moral and religious advancement.

JOHN T. AXTON,
Col., U.S.A., Chief of Chaplains.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Col. B. Enochs, G.S. (Inf.), from detail in General Staff Corps, May 31, and is assigned to 1st Division that date for duty with Infantry. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. B. Enochs, G.S., about May 1. (March 14, W.D.)
Col. R. E. Longan, G.S. (Inf.), upon his own application, is retired from active service under the provisions of Sec. 1243, Revised Stats., to take effect July 31, 1923, after 3 years' service. Col. Longan will proceed to his home. (March 14, W.D.)

Col. M. B. Stewart, G.S. (Inf.), from detail as a member of the G.S.C. and from further duty with the War Department General Staff at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on July 1 for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. E. A. HELMICK, I.G.

Col. W. C. Rivers, I.G.D. (Cav.), from duty in the office of the Inspector General, Washington, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty with I.G.D. (March 16, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. L. B. Magruder, I.G., upon his arrival in U.S. (March 16, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, about June 25, to Maj. F. M. Holmes, I.G.D. (March 14, 2d C.A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. BETHEL, J.A.G.

Leave 1 month to Capt. H. Biddle, J.A.G., effective about March 17. (March 15, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.

1st Lt. E. V. Freeman, Q.M.C., is assigned to duty as port transportation officer, Cristobal, C.Z. (Feb. 14, P.C.D.)

Tech. Sgt. W. A. Detrick, Q.M.C., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., and sent home. (March 14, W.D.)

Fd. Clk. A. F. Russell, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

Col. A. W. Yates, Q.M.C., is designated as Q.M. supply officer, general superintendent of Army Transport Service, and depot Q.M., San Francisco General Intermediate Depot, upon the departure of Brig. Gen. J. T. Knight, Q.M.C., from that station. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. D. O'Connell, Q.M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Baker's and Cooks' School for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. E. Graf, Q.M.C., to Columbus, Ohio, General Reserve Depot for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. A. M. Wilson, Q.M.C., is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves, 2d Corps Area, and is assigned to division trains, 77th Division, for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

Leave 4 months, with permission to visit U.S., to 1st Lt. W. J. Allen, Q.M.C., to leave Cristobal, C.Z., about April 2. (March 6, P.C.D.)

Tech. Sgt. W. Sparrow, Q.M.C., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and sent home. (March 19, W.D.)

Fd. Clk. C. Asplund, Q.M.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 17, W.D.)

Fd. Clk. C. F. Sommer, Q.M.C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Fd. Clk. G. W. Rupp, Q.M.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, Air Intermediate Depot for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Leave 2 months to Capt. C. F. Shook, M.C., about April 15. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 15 days to Maj. J. S. Gaul, M.C. (March 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. L. W. Weaver, M.C., is extended 3 months. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. J. A. Matson, M.C., to Camp Norayne, Tex., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

Maj. J. P. Fletcher, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (March 16, W.D.)

Col. F. P. Reynolds, M.C., from further duty at U.S.M.A., Aug. 24, and will then proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with Medical Department. (March 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. C. R. Reynolds, M.C., about Aug. 1 to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty as commanding officer of Medical Field Service School. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. J. F. Figueras, M.C., to Fort Huachuca, Ark., for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

Capt. J. A. Matson, M.C., to Fort Harry J. Jones for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Leave 1 month to Capt. C. E. Safford, D.C., upon his arrival in U.S., with permission to apply for an extension of 1 month, under exceptional circumstances. (March 19, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

1st Lt. M. Ramsey, V.C., now en route to Philippines on transport Thomas, upon arrival at Manila will report to commanding general Philippine Dept., for duty with Veterinary Corps. (March 19, W.D.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Sgt. S. Gilbert, M.D., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Benning, Ga., and sent home. (March 19, W.D.)

Capt. W. M. Murphree, M.D., to Holabird Q.M. Intermediate Depot for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. L. E. Folk, M.D., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Bragg, N.C., and sent home. (March 14, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. G. B. Yerger, M.D., will be placed upon retired list at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., and sent home. (March 17, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F.

1st Lt. J. H. Doherty, F.D., will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about May 23 to Philippines for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. B. McNeil, F.D., will take station at Camp Meade, Md., relieving 1st Lt. J. H. Doherty, F.D. (March 15, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Lt. Col. H. C. Jewett, C.E., is appointed officer in charge, Military Division, office of Chief of Engineers, vice Col. F. C. Boggs, C.E., relieved. (March 15, C.E.)

Maj. C. L. Sturdevant, C.E., is appointed officer in charge, Operations and Training Section, office of Chief of Engineers, vice Lt. Col. H. C. Jewett, C.E., relieved. (March 15, C.E.)

2d Lts. M. M. Bauer and J. F. Phillips, C.E., are assigned to 1st Engrs., Fort Humphreys, Va. (March 17, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 23 days to Lt. Col. W. C. Weeks, C.E., effective about April 1, with permission to leave U.S. (March 19, W.D.)

2d Lt. D. G. Shingler, C.E., to Washington for duty in office of Chief of Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service. (March 19, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Maj. R. L. Gaupler, O.D., to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. T. Murphy, O.D., will be placed upon retired list at Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, Honolulu, H.T., and sent home. (March 16, W.D.)

Sgt. P. E. Howard, O.D., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Rodman, Mass., and sent home. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. R. P. Mortimer, O.D., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. H. S. Thomas, S.C. (C.A.C.), from detail in Signal Corps, effective June 5, 1923. He will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 7 to Philippines for duty with Coast Artillery. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. A. J. Wehr, S.C. (Cav.), to Fort Riley, Kas., on Sept. 10 to Cavalry School for duty as student in the trooper officers' course. (March 19, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

Tech. Sgt. J. McDonald, 12th Airship Co., will be placed upon retired list at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., and sent home. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 20 days to Maj. J. F. Curry, A.S., about May 18, with permission to leave U.S. (March 16, W.D.)

The assignment of Maj. R. M. Jones, A.S., in addition to his other duties, to duty as C.O. Middletown Air Intermediate Depot, Pa., from Feb. 19, 1923, is announced. (March 17, W.D.)

1st Lt. E. Sullivan, A.S., will proceed at proper time to Galveston, Tex., and sail on transport St. Michael about April 9 to N.Y. City. Upon arrival at New York Lt. Sullivan will report to commanding general 2d Corps Area for temporary duty pending departure of transport to leave that port about May 17 for Panama C.Z. for duty with Air Service. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. W. Bender, A.S., to El Paso, Tex., for duty with Air Service troops. (March 19, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. O'Connell, A.S., to El Paso, Tex., for duty with Air Service troops. (March 19, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. D. Knapp, A.S., to Montgomery, Ala., Maxwell Field, for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

COL. J. T. AXTON, C. OF C.

The promotion of Chaplain P. F. Coholan from 1st lieutenant to grade of captain, with rank from March 7, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (March 15, W.D.)

Chaplain R. W. Rogers, now at Fort Ringgold, Tex., is assigned to duty with 12th Cav. at that station. (March 16, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

Capt. V. V. Taylor, Cav., is detailed for duty with General Service Schools Detachment, colored, upon completion of his duties as student officer in present staff and command class. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. F. P. Collins, 10th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and will report to 1st Cav. Div. for duty with Cav. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. C. W. Sands, Cav., Fitzsimons General Hospital, will proceed to his home and await retirement. (March 16, W.D.)

The promotion of Maj. E. A. Keyes, Cav., to grade of lt. col., Cav., with rank from March 19, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present assignment. (March 16, W.D.)

The following officers of Cav. are relieved from further duty at U.S.M.A., effective Aug. 24, and will then proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to Cavalry School as students in the trooper officers' course: Maj. J. J. O'Hara, A. D. Surles, W. H. W. Youngs, S. V. Bingham, W. D. Crittenden, Capt. R. W. Strong and A. C. Smith. (March 17, W.D.)

The following officers of Cav. are relieved from further duty at U.S.M.A., effective Aug. 24, and will then proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to Cavalry School as students in the trooper officers' course: Maj. J. J. O'Hara, A. D. Surles, W. H. W. Youngs, S. V. Bingham, W. D. Crittenden, Capt. R. W. Strong and A. C. Smith. (March 17, W.D.)

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Leave 3 months to Lt. Col. P. W. Corbusier, Cav., about April 23. (March 17, W.D.)

Col. R. A. Brown, 14th Cav., now on leave in N.Y. city, is relieved from assignment to 14th Cav. and will report to Governors Island, N.Y., for recruiting duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. S. D. Carter, 1st Cav., from assignment to 1st Cav. and to Los Angeles, Calif., and take station for recruiting duty. (March 17, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Sick leave 2 months to Maj. W. McCleve, F.A. (March 14, W.D.)

Mr. Sgt. J. W. Dell, 2d F.A. Brigade, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and sent home. (March 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Maj. O. A. Dickenson, F.A., is extended 1 month and 3 days. (March 15, W.D.)

The name of 2d Lt. J. M. Callicut, F.A., is placed on D.O.L. (March 16, W.D.)

The promotion of Lt. Col. R. C. Foy, F.A., to grade of col., F.A., with rank from March 8, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (March 16, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. from assignment to regiments specified and will return at proper time to U.S. and proceed to West Point, N.Y., about Aug. 24 for duty: Capt. E. A. Zundel, 13th F.A., and 2d Lt. W. B. Palmer, 4th F.A. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. W. Spence, F.A., from duty at U.S. M.A. Aug. 24 and will proceed to Fort Riley, Okla., for duty as student officer, advanced course. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. R. M. Bathurst, F.A., from duty at U.S.M.A. and is assigned to 1st Div., effective Aug. 24, and at proper time will join station. (March 17, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. P. Townsley, Jr., F.A., from duty at U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 28 for Honolulu for duty with F.A. (March 17, W.D.)

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1st Lt. W. McK. Tonkay, F.A., Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. W. C. Houghton, 7th F.A., now on leave in Washington, D.C., to report to Chief of Field Art. for duty in his office. (March 19, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lt. T. Dennison, F.A., as an officer of the Army, March 22, 1923, is accepted. (March 19, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. E. W. Hendrick, C.A.C., upon arrival in U.S. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, upon arrival in U.S. to Capt. H. F. E. Bultman, C.A.C. (Feb. 21, 1st C.A.)

The following captains of C.A.C. will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 7 to Philippines for duty: R. M. Carwell, W. M. Chapin and A. F. Englehart. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. W. F. Lafrenz, C.A.C., from duties in Hawaiian Dept. and is assigned to duty in Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, upon completion of his present tour of foreign service. (March 15, W.D.)

1st Lt. L. H. Thompson, C.A.C., will accompany 60th Artillery Battalion to Philippines. (March 15, W.D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. will accompany 60th Artillery Battalion from Galveston, Tex., to N.Y. city, and upon arrival at that port will be assigned as hereinafter indicated: Capt. E. H. Taliaferro, Jr., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. A. W. Waldron to Coast Defenses of Cape Fear, Fort Caswell, N.C.; Capt. C. E. Loucks to Fort Eustis, Va.; Capt. F. L. Christian to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 2d Lt. E. R. Guid to Coast Defenses of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass. Each officer will join station. (March 15, W.D.)

1st Lt. E. W. Miller, C.A.C., is assigned to 60th Art. Battalion and will accompany it to Philippines. (March 15, W.D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. are assigned to 60th Art. Battalion and will proceed to N.Y. city and join 60th Art. Battalion and sail with it about April 25, to Philippines: Maj. J. T. H. O'Rear, Capt. H. B. Bliss, B. Bowering, T. L. Cleaver, 1st Lts. E. B. Fitzpatrick, W. L. Claxton, L. Y. Hartman, 2d Lts. J. E. Harriman and G. J. Loupret. (March 15, W.D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. from duty in Philippines and are assigned to duty at stations indicated upon completion of present tour of foreign service: Capt. R. B. Bottom, Fort Rosecrans, Calif.; D. W. Hickey, Jr., Fort Harrison, N.J.; W. G. Patterson, Fort Eustis, Va.; P. L. Topping, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Lts. B. F. Fellers, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; T. W. Munford, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 2d Lts. F. B. Dodge, Jr., Fort Worden, Wash.; W. H. J. Dunham, Fort MacArthur, Calif.; D. B.

Latimer, Fort Worden, Wash. (March 15, W.D.)

The following captains of C.A.C. will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about April 17 to Hawaii for duty with C.A.C.: E. C. Seeds and F. S. Swett. (March 15, W.D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about May 28 to Philippines for duty with C.A.C.: 1st Lts. V. W. Wortman, 52d Art.; J. D. Moss, 62d Art.; 2d Lts. J. O. Kelly, A. D. Whitaker and H. G. Laub, San Francisco. (March 15, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. C. J. Crispin, C.A.C., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., and sent home. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. W. Singles, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (March 17, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

The following Infantry officers to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with the targeting of national match rifles, and upon completion of this temporary duty, about Aug. 15, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty with the Infantry rifle team: Capt. I. B. Glasgow and 1st Lt. H. C. Griswold. (March 14, W.D.)

2d Lt. R. O. Welch, 30th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, from attachment to the 10th Field Artillery, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and sail about April 17 to Hawaii for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

Master Sgt. J. Sloan, 38th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and sent to his home. (March 14, W.D.)

1st Sgt. G. A. Miller, 7th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and sent to his home. (March 14, W.D.)

1st Sgt. G. A. Miller, 7th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at the Oakland High Schools, Calif., and will be sent home. (March 15, W.D.)

Maj. J. McE. Pruyne, 17th Inf., from further assignment to that regiment and his name is placed on D.O.L. (March 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months to Capt. A. W. Jones, Inf., about May 5. (March 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Lt. Col. H. Hosfield, Inf., is extended two months. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. O. K. Wolber, Inf., to station at Lewiston, Me. (March 15, W.D.)

The following promotions of Infantry officers are announced: W. T. Merry from 1st. col. to col. rank Feb. 27, 1923; G. W. Stuart from 1st. col. to col. rank March 5, 1923; G. Compton from maj. to 1st. col. rank Feb. 22, 1923; J. E. McDonald from maj. to 1st. col. rank Feb. 22, 1923; S. P. Herren from maj. to 1st. col. rank March 2, 1923; F. W. Bradson from maj. to 1st. col. rank March 2, 1923; R. E. Beebe from maj. to 1st. col. rank March 5, 1923. Each officer will remain on his present duties. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. S. R. Tiffany, Inf., is detailed as executive officer, 317th Inf., 80th Div., with station at Lynchburg, Va., effective May 15. (March 16, W.D.)

2d Lt. H. A. Brown, Inf., now at Fort Beauregard, Ind., is assigned to the 11th Infantry for duty upon his relief from duty as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. D. E. Aultman. (March 16, W.D.)

Maj. W. C. Philoon, Inf., to return to the United States on the transport to leave Ching-tau, China, about July 5, 1923. (March 16, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. Keeffe, 28d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will be sent to home. (March 16, W.D.)

Sgt. T. W. Jarrell, 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and sent to home. (March 16, W.D.)

Sgt. C. S. Steenstra, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and sent to his home. (March 16, W.D.)

The orders of March 14 to Capt. L. B. Glasgow, Inf., and 1st Lt. H. C. Griswold, Inf., directing them to proceed to Springfield Armory for temporary duty in connection with targeting of national match rifles, and upon completion about Aug. 15 to proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty with the Infantry rifle team, are revoked. (March 17, W.D.)

The following officers of Infantry are relieved from further duty at the U.S.M.A. and are assigned to the 1st Division, effective Aug. 24, and at the proper time will join the station to which assigned: Maj. R. M. Lyon, E. Butcher, W. E. Morrison and S. B. Buckner, Jr. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. E. S. Beall, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (March 17, W.D.)

1st Lt. T. M. McLamore, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the College of the City of New York, New York city. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. F. G. Bishop, Inf. (Tanks), from assignment to the Tanks and will proceed to Scranton, Pa., and take station for recruiting duty. (March 17, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. J. Martinson, 30th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, and his name is placed on the D.O.L. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. F. R. Fuller, Inf., from duty as a member of the advanced class, the Infantry School, Fort Benning, upon the completion of present course, and will then report for duty as a member of the Infantry board. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. F. L. Walker, Inf., to Washington, D.C., to the Chief of Infantry for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. A. F. Kirk, 34th Inf., to Harrisburg, Pa., for recruiting duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. Weber, 3d Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Snelling, Minn., and sent home. (March 19, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. R. L. Henderson, 38th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and sent home. (March 19, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. T. Gordon, P.S., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to the commanding general, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for temporary duty pending retirement from active service. (March 14, W.D.)

ORDERED TO U.S.M.A. FOR DUTY.

The following officers will proceed at proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report about Aug. 24 at U.S.M.A. for duty: Col. P. M. Ashburn, M.C.; Maj. W. A. McCulloch, Inf.; Maj. A. W. Holderness, Cav.; Maj. C. P. Stearns, Cav.; Capt. J. M. Devine, Field Art. (March 17, W.D.)

The following officers from assignment to the regiment specified after his name and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report about Aug. 24, for duty: Capt. H. J. Schroeder, S.C.; Maj. C. A. Bagby, 20th Inf.; Maj. R. O. Barton, 8th Inf.; 1st Lt. G. G. Heiner, Jr., 3d F.A.; 2d Lt. H. F. Scherer, 3d Cav. (March 17, W.D.)

The following officers from assignment to the regiment indicated and will proceed at proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report about Aug. 24 for duty: Capt. H. J. Schroeder, S.C.; 1st Lt. R. E. S. Williamson, Cav.; 1st Lt. J. H. Hinds, 1st F.A.; 1st Lt. G. B. McReynolds, 15th F.A.; 1st Lt. J. E. McCarthy, 29th Inf.; 2d Lt. C. V. Alman, Inf.; 2d Lt. H. N. Hartness, 29th Inf. (March 17, W.D.)

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TRANSFERS.

The transfer of Maj. O. A. Eastwood, C.A.C., to the Chemical Warfare Service on Feb. 26, 1923, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will proceed about April 1 to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

The transfer of 2d Lt. E. A. Hutchings, Inf., to the Field Artillery on March 8, 1923, with date of rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922, is announced. He is assigned to the 17th Field Artillery, and will proceed to Fort Bragg, N.C., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

The transfer of Col. J. F. McKinley, Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex., to the A.G.D. on March 14, 1923, with rank from May 9, 1921, is announced. (March 19, W.D.)

The transfer of 2d Lt. L. J. Carr, Cav., Kelly Field, Tex., to Air Service on March 6, 1923, with date of rank as prescribed by act of June 30, 1922, is announced. He will remain on present duties. (March 19, W.D.)

The transfer of 1st Lt. W. E. Becker, C.A.C., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Ord. Dept. on Feb. 26, 1923, with rank from July 29, 1919, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (March 19, W.D.)

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Maj. G. P. Ahern, retired, is detailed to duty with U.S. Veterans' Bureau. (March 19, W.D.)

(Continued on page 737.)

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NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

March 21, 1923.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line. R. Adm. J. H. Dayton R. Adm. A. M. D. McCormick
Capt. C. L. Arnold Capt. H. C. Curl
Cdr. C. R. Hyatt Cdr. R. A. Warner
Lt. Cdr. C. K. Osborne Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin
Medical Corps.
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle Rear Adm. L. Hunt
Capt. V. S. Jackson
Cdr. E. D. Stanley
Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp
Dental Corps.
R. Adm. R. Stocker R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. E. S. Land Capt. G. A. Mackay
Cdr. G. Fulton Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. E. M. Pace Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. F. L. Johnston to U.S.S. Preston as executive officer.

Lt. H. J. Grassie to U.S.S. Capella.
Lt. H. J. Kieffer to U.S.S. Ajax as executive officer and navigator.
Lt. J. W. Rogers to U.S.S. Gold Star.
Lt. (j.g.) J. R. Tobin to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Ens. H. H. Brown to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. M. S. Betts, M.C., to Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lt. W. H. Whitmore, M.C., to Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.
Lts. E. K. Brooks, E. H. Duane, T. C. Edington, R. W. Eldred, E. H. Gale, L. A. Klauder and J. C. Poshephy, all S.C., to course instruction Supply Corps School of Application, Washington, D.C.

Ens. M. N. Gilbert, S.C., to course instruction Supply Corps School of Application, Washington, D.C.

Gun. M. Burke to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Colorado and on board when commissioned.

Mach. E. L. Keene to U.S.S. Seagull.

Pharm. B. J. Davis to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Orders to Officers March 17.

Cdr. D. A. Weaver to command Submarine Division Pacific.

Lt. J. P. Bowden to U.S.S. McDermit as executive officer.

Lt. F. L. Johnston to U.S.S. Preston as executive officer.

Lt. J. J. Madden to U.S.S. Flusser.

Lt. R. T. Scott to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (j.g.) M. A. Bittinger to U.S.S. New York.

Lt. (j.g.) R. Keith to U.S.S. Pyro as navigator.

Ens. J. G. Cross to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. H. C. Hamilton and F. I. Hart to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. K. C. Hawkins to U.S.S. Utah.

Ens. J. F. Madden to U.S.S. Jason.

Ens. G. Moses resignation accepted.

Lt. T. F. Dubrig, M.C., to U.S.S. Abarenda.

Lt. E. Peterson, M.C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Lt. W. A. Vogelsang, M.C., to Mania, P.I.

Lt. (j.g.) W. S. Sargent, M.C., to Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. (j.g.) H. J. Schoites, M.C., to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Cdr. A. F. McCreary, D.C., to U.S.S. Huron.

Lt. F. S. Tichy, D.C., to Naval Station, Cava.

Lts. F. Schwab, J. Simon, S. E. Smith, J. M. Thomas, Lts. (j.g.) E. F. Codd, L. W. Crane and E. A. Eddiegorde, all S.C., to Supply Corps School of Application, Washington, D.C.

Lt. (j.g.) E. W. Hawkes, S.C., to 11th Naval Dist.

Lts. (j.g.) F. Ivanhoe, C. H. Miley, and Ens. E. R. Feeney, all S.C., to Supply Corps School of Application, Washington, D.C.

Ens. A. B. McKay, S.C., to supply, disbursing and commissary officer, Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Lt. R. L. Lewis, Chap.C., to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. H. L. Hilton, C.E.C., to 11th Naval Dist.

Orders to Officers March 19.

Lt. Cdr. B. R. Ware to U.S.S. Sapelo.

Lt. J. C. Rickertts to command U.S.S. Curlew.

Lt. (j.g.) F. M. O'Leary to U.S.S. Maryland.

Lt. (j.g.) J. R. Tobin to U.S.S. Texas.

Ens. W. C. Beter and J. G. Cross to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y.

Ens. R. F. Davis to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lts. F. C. Garrison to U.S.S. Overton.

Ens. F. S. Halsel to U.S.S. Denver.

Ens. P. K. Leberman to assistant communications officer, Staff Cdr.-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet.

Ens. J. J. McGlynn to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Ens. J. H. Morrison resignation accepted April 7, 1923.

Ens. G. H. L. Peet to U.S.S. Gold Star.

Ens. J. D. Veatch to U.S.S. Texas.

Lt. R. L. McMahon, M.C., to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lt. D. Fisher, S.C., to U.S.S. Patoka as supply officer.

Lt. C. H. Gillilan, S.C., to commissary officer, Naval Training Station and Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. (j.g.) E. R. Applegate, S.C., to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. H. S. Bear, C.E.C., to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Gun. D. P. Henderson to U.S.S. Tennesses.

Gun. S. V. Edwards to U.S.S. Antares.

Gun. C. Ohlschager to U.S.S. West Virginia.

Chief Mach. J. H. Chase to Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C.Z.

Mach. E. S. Carfolito to U.S.S. Rainbow.

Chief Pharm. V. M. Coulter to Naval Hospital, Parris Island, S.C.

Chief Pharm. G. D. Sipe to Naval Medical Supply Depot, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chief Pay Clerk C. H. Jernigan to assistant to disbursing officer, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Pay Clerk B. A. Fairchild to Bu. Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D.C.

A.P. Clerk P. C. Davis to duty with supply officer, Rec. Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

A.P. Clerk J. D. Turnbull to U.S.S. Fulton duty with supply officer.

Dispatch from Cdr.-in-Chief, Asiatic, dated March 10, 1923:

Btn. E. T. Hammond to U.S.S. Wompatuck.

Btn. V. W. McGrew to U.S.S. Ajax.



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Marine Corps

Maj. Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, MARINE CORPS.

March 21, 1923.

Confirmed.

Col. H. G. Snyder Maj. H. Schmidt
Lt. Col. C. F. Williams Capt. L. W. Putnam

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 15—Capt. B. J. Milliner to Naval Ammunition Depot, Long Island, N.Y.

1st Lt. W. F. Brown to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. S. L. Zea to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.

2d Lt. H. H. F. De Frise honorably discharged from the Marine Corps.

MARCH 16—No orders issued.

MARCH 17—Capt. F. A. Udell to resume status on the retired list.

MARCH 19—No orders issued.

MARCH 20—1st Lt. H. F. Adams to Marine Barracks, San Diego, Calif.

MARCH 21—No orders issued.

Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.
Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.
Rear Adm. W. E. Reynolds, Commandant.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 10—Lt. Cdr. G. C. Carmine assigned Commander, Bering Sea Patrol Force.

MARCH 12—Lt. Cdr. (E) H. N. Wood assigned as Engineer Officer, Bering Sea Patrol Force.

Lt. (j.g.) (E) E. Reed-Hill assigned Tuscarora.

TENTATIVE SAILINGS U.S. NAVY TRANSPORTS.

Philadelphia to Pacific—Argonne, June 9.

New York to Pacific—Chamont, July 16; Argonne, Aug. 21 and Oct. 27.

Hampton Roads to Pacific—Nitro, April 7; Jason, April 15; Sirius, May 10; Capella, June 15.

Hampton Roads to Guantanamo—Proteus, April 8.

Balboa to Hampton Roads—Proteus, March 28; Jason, March 31.

Hampton Roads to West Indies—Kittery, April 3; Henderson, May 1; Beaufort, May 4; Kittery, May 8; Henderson, June 5; Kittery, June 12; Beaufort, June 19.

Puget Sound to Atlantic—Capella, March 24; Pyro, April 20.

San Francisco to Atlantic—Chamont, June 5; Argonne, July 16 and Sept. 24; Chamont, Nov. 6.

San Francisco to Cavite—Vega, May 20; Chamont, Aug. 23; Argonne, Nov. 30.

Cavite to San Francisco—Newport News, May 10; Chamont, Sept. 28.

Hampton Roads to Europe—Trinity, April 20. Puget Sound to Alaska—Gold Star, May 1.

FORT SHERIDAN NOTES.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 12, 1923.

Mary Elizabeth Kitner, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Kitner, celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary by giving a party on Monday for Peggy Vachon, Virginia Keck, Alina Williams, Eileen Cassidy, Mary Blanchard, Anne Foster, Marjorie English and Tony Okie.

Mrs. Favoure entertained at a card party on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Keefer, who is leaving this week for her home in Stamford, Conn. She will be joined by Capt. Keefer this month, and they will sail in May for the Philippines.

Mrs. Grabon entertained the Wednesday afternoon card club last week. Maj. and Mrs. Boots gave a five-table card party Wednesday evening.

Col. and Mrs. Watson gave a hop-supper on Friday for a number of people. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Smith from Chicago, Cdr. and Mrs. Le Frise from the Great Lakes, Maj. and Mrs. Boots, Capt. and Mrs. Irvin, Maj. and Mrs. Harrison, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Blanchard, Maj. and Mrs. Barrett, Lt. Sherman and Maj. Orde.

Lt. and Mrs. Hill entertained for eighteen before the hop on Friday. Mrs. W. B. Smith was unexpectedly called away on Friday to Indianapolis by the illness of her father.

Mrs. Feeney gave a waffle supper on Sunday for Lt. and Mrs. Winn, Miss Blanchard, Mr. Hapley, Lt. Sherman, Brown and Smith.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 18, 1923.

Lt. Cdr. J. D. Smith is spending a few days with his family at Larchmont.

Mrs. J. T. P. Hodapp entertained Thursday at a bridge-luncheon for Mrs. Howard Maltby of Richmond, Va., Lt. Cdr. Hodapp's sister. Covers were also laid for Mmes. Frank Ames, William Smith, Clyde Davis, S. J. Maguire, William Johnson and Charles Snyder. Mrs. Reynold T. Hall is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Watters Martin.

Lt. and Mrs. Alfred H. Miles entertained Saturday at a dinner for their guest, Miss Mary Tyler of Holdcroft, Va. Covers were laid for Lt. and Mrs. T. B. Null, Lt. and Mrs. Gerald Selby, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Tilley, Lt. G. D. Weisel, E. G. Ulen and R. B. Tugge, U.S.N.

Mrs. F. H. Brumby of Washington is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Truxton, Albemarle Apts.

The U.S.S. Argonne arrived at the Naval

Base Thursday after a rough passage off the coast of North Carolina. She brought 126 first-class passengers to Hampton Roads from the West coast and Canal Zone, among whom were Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, wife of Rear Adm. Hutchison; Mrs. A. W. Marshall, wife of Capt. Marshall, U.S.N.; Mrs. P. N. Pringle, wife of Capt. Pringle, U.S.N., and Cdr. and Mrs. W. E. Sharp.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 21, 1923.

Lt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Clay and their little daughter Nancy on Saturday motored to Shepherdstown, W.Va., where Mrs. Clay and her little girl will remain for a fortnight's visit with her mother.

Mrs. P. W. Hourigan, widow of Capt. Hourigan, U.S.N., has come from Washington, D.C., to spend a month at the Peggy Stewart Inn.

The Midshipmen's Musical Clubs gave their annual show, which is the best of the midshipmen's entertainments, Saturday night at the Auditorium. A dance was given in the Armory Saturday night for the three upper classes. It was the last midshipmen's dance before the Easter hop. There was also an informal dance in the Armory that afternoon.

Lt. and Mrs. A. G. Shepard and Miss Marie Sullivan were guests of Mrs. George C. Riggs and Miss Nora A. Smith at a dinner at Carvel Hall on Saturday. Mrs. Riggs is better known by the name of Kate Douglas Wiggin, under which her books are published.

M. W. Van Auken, who has been here for the past six weeks on account of illness of his son, Cdr. W. R. Van Auken, returned Sunday to his home in Utica. Cdr. Van Auken is convalescing at the Naval Hospital from a serious case of appendicitis, with complications.

Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe Arnett motored from Philadelphia on Saturday to spend the weekend with Miss Arnett's brother, J. E. Jefferson, formerly of Annapolis, now living in Trenton, N.J.

Miss Margery Andrews returned to New York yesterday after spending the weekend with her sister, Mrs. Emanuel A. Loquist.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. A. M. R. Allen were weekend guests of Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. M. B. De Mott at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mrs. Morris B. Clark of Berkeley, Calif., will be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Lynde Dupuy McCormick, during April. Mrs. Clark was formerly Miss Cora McCormick. She will spend the month of April in the East and will visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. John Beardall, in Washington before coming to Annapolis.

THE UNITED STATES FLEET

Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief.

Corrected to March 21.

U.S. FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief.

Vice Adm. John D. McDonald, commander of Scouting Fleet.

Bear Adm. A. H. Scales, commander of Battleship Division Five.

Bear Adm. Sumner E. W. Kittoe, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

Antares, Balboa, C.Z. Arkansas, navy yard, Brooklyn. Billingsley, Balboa, U.Z. Bobolink, Balboa. Brasos, Balboa, C.Z. Brock, Balboa, C.Z. Bridgeport, Balboa, C.Z. Bridge, Constantinople, Turkey. Brooks, Balboa, C.Z. Bruce, Balboa, C.Z. Case, Balboa, C.Z. Chas. Austin, Balboa, C.Z. Chevink, Portsmouth, N.H. Chidz, Balboa, C.Z. Coghlan, Balboa, C.Z. Converse, Boston, Mass. Dale, Balboa, C.Z. Delaware, Balboa. Denebola, Constantinople, Florida, Boston Yard. Flusser, Boston, Mass. Humphreys, Balboa, C.Z. Isherwood, Balboa. J. K. Paulding, Balboa. Lamson, Balboa. Langley, Balboa, C.Z. Lardner, Balboa. Lark, Balboa. Mahan, Balboa, C.Z. Mallard, Balboa, C.Z. Maryland, Balboa. Maury, Balboa, C.Z. North Dakota, Balboa. Osborne, Balboa. Owl, Yorktown, Va. Preston, Balboa. Prometheus, Balboa, C.Z. Proteus, Balboa, C.Z. Putnam, Boston, Mass. Quail, Canal Zone. Rail, Balboa. Rappahannock, Balboa. Reid, Balboa. Relief, Balboa. Reuben James, Philadelphia, Pa. Robin, Guantanamo, Cuba. Rochester, Balboa, C.Z. Sandpiper, Octogone Island, Panama. Sands, Balboa. Sharkey, Balboa. Shawmut, Balboa, C.Z. Swan, Portsmouth, N.H. Teal, Balboa, C.Z. Toucy, Balboa. Utah, Balboa. Vireo, Balboa. Williamson, Philadelphia. Worden, Balboa. Wright, Balboa. Wyoming, Balboa.

BATTLE FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Sta. via San Francisco, Calif.

Adm. E. W. Eberle, Cdr.-in-Chief; flagship.

Vice Adm. W. R. Shoemaker, commander of Battleship Divisions.

Rear Adm. G. H. Burrage, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

Altair, Balboa, C.Z. Arctic, San Diego, Calif. Arizona, Balboa, C.Z. Arostook, San Diego, Calif. Brant, Balboa, C.Z. Burns, La Haina, H.T. California, Balboa, C.Z. Camden, Balboa, C.Z.

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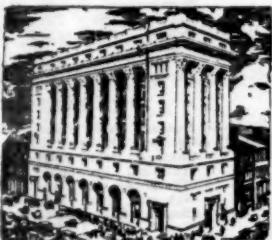
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Financial Digest

This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 354 Fourth avenue, New York city, will bring the information desired.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not guarantee their correctness.

By Raymond V. Sykes.

Milder weather throughout the New England states and the Eastern part of the country has aided retail distribution and caused a further spurt in production. The steel industry, for example, while not reported at the maximum of theoretical capacity, is virtually at actual capacity. Other industries, such as the woolen, are again allotting their output. It is not so much a matter of procuring raw materials or distributing the finished product as it is to find the necessary labor, if industrial production is to gain much from its present volume.

Labor Shortage and Wage Demands.

In many districts there is an acute shortage of labor, a reflection of this being seen at Fall River, where the Textile Council made a formal demand for a wage increase of 15 per cent., affecting 36,000 workers in 111 cotton mills of that city. The United Textile Workers of America several weeks ago demanded an increase of 29 per cent. Similar demands have been made in other centers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Silk weavers in certain parts of New England have already gone out on strike. The rapid up-swing in the cost of living and the constantly increasing velocity of production, which is creating a labor shortage, is quite certain to result in demands for wage increases and the action of the mill workers referred to above is probably but the beginning of much such agitation. The entire complexion of the labor situation would be changed, however, by any development which checked production or resulted in a down-swing in prices.

Danger of Overstocking at High Prices.

The industrial outlook is frankly perplexing. The evidence is conclusive that much of the buying of both raw materials and finished products during the last six months or so has been in anticipation of a business boom and higher prices. A great many manufacturers liquidated their inventories at bottom prices and did not begin to re-stock until new business appeared on their books. Wholesalers and retail merchants followed the same plan.

Now that the general outlook appears sound, heavy commitments for future delivery are being made in anticipation of still higher prices. This is exactly the policy followed in 1919 and early 1920, with such disastrous results. The accumulative buying power of 1921 and early 1922 is pretty well satisfied and should prices advance much further another "buyers' strike" can be looked for.

The leading banks are taking steps to prevent a contingency that would leave many manufacturers and merchants with their store-rooms and shelves filled with high-priced goods. Advice generally being given by bankers to their customers is to buy only what is necessary to fill orders already booked, and take the chance of obtaining raw materials and supplies a few months hence when needed.

Industrial Stocks Have Discounted Boom.
If inflation is avoided, industrial stocks, with the exception of certain low-priced issues, have pretty well discounted the business boom as far as it will go. If inflation does return in a high degree, there is quite certain to be labor troubles. Inflation does not mean profits for industrial enterprises, necessarily. Higher wages and high material costs, together with the risk of a subsequent reaction, offsets the benefits of higher selling prices.

There is no particular reason why industrial stocks should react at this time, except moderately because of their technical position, but there is also not much of a basis for expecting higher prices. The risk assumed in buying or holding high-priced industrials at the present time is far greater than possible profits warrant.

Big Railroad Business for 1923.

The buyer of railroad stocks does not assume this risk. If business maintains its present proportions, railroad traffic in 1923 will be the heaviest ever known. There seems little prospect of the Railroad Labor Board increasing the wages of railroad employees soon. Operating costs, therefore, are not likely to be affected materially by the higher prices which influence other industries.

In buying railroad bonds for investment it is well to choose issues having moderately short maturity on account of the credit outlook. Suggestions for investment would include Colorado Southern First 4's, 1929, to yield about 5.60 per cent.; St. Louis, San Francisco Prior Lien 6's, 1928, to yield about 6.45 per cent.; and Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 4½'s, 1933, to yield about 7.25 per cent. These bonds show a sufficiently high yield to not be affected by a moderate up-turn in interest rates.

For speculation and investment, Atlantic Coast Line, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Union Pacific, and Illinois Central are suggested. For speculation alone, Western Maryland 2d Preferred, Rock Island Common, Missouri Pacific Preferred, St. Paul Preferred, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Louis, San Francisco Preferred, St. Louis Southwestern Common, and Chicago Great Western Preferred.

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FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 11, 1923. Col. and Mrs. Van Voorhis entertained Feb. 26 with a dinner party for Gen. and Mrs. Lewis, Cols. and Mmes. Slavens, Sexton and Nuttman, Maj. and Mrs. Cresson.

A tea-dance was given in honor of the Engineer officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston by Col. Harry Burgess, chief of the 8th Corps Area, and Mrs. Burgess on Feb. 28.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. G. Biagler entertained with a dinner party March 1, complimenting Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. D. E. Nolan, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Bradford and Maj. and Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. O. H. Mitchell entertained with a bridge-luncheon March 5 in honor of Mrs. Golden of Fort Sill, who is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. L. M. Nuttman, and Mrs. Longyear, guest of Lt. and Mrs. Christian.

Maj. and Mrs. H. A. Phillips arrived March 2 from Eagle Pass for station. Mrs. A. G. Flaher on March 8 entertained with a bridge-luncheon for ten.

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Francis H. Smith.

FIFTY years ago the late Francis H. Smith, who was then employed in the House of Representatives, and also a member of the commission appointed by President Grant to settle the Sioux Indian disputes, decided to go into business for himself.

Born and raised on a farm in Connecticut, he knew that the foundation of all wealth was land. He knew, furthermore, that the presence of the National Government in Washington, D. C., was a guarantee of constantly increasing real estate values. He knew that money would be needed to finance the Capital's expansion.

Started in 1873

So it was, in 1873, that Francis H. Smith opened an office and engaged in the real estate mortgage loan and investment business.

In 1873 there were no apartment houses in Washington and only 38 small hotels. Today there are approximately a thousand handsome apartment structures and some 125 hotels, which rank with the best to be found in any city in the world.

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The F. H. Smith Company has played its part in this work of development. Buildings like these necessarily had to be financed in order to be built. Such financing in the majority of cases has been in the form of mortgage loans. It is these loans—loans on apartments, hotels, office buildings, etc.—that are offered by us to the investing public in the form of First Mortgage Bonds. The security back of them is Washington real estate—improved, income-producing property.

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Army Orders

(Continued from page 733.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Offr. C. F. Dyer from duties in Philippines upon completion of his foreign service, and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about April 15, to Wnt. Offr. A. Thomas. (March 15, W.D.)

Wnt. Offr. W. J. Callaghan to Washington, D.C., to Belling Field for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

Wnt. Offr. J. C. Littell to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

Wnt. Offr. C. Smith, now on leave at Galveston, Tex., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty at headquarters. (March 19, W.D.)

Wnt. Offr. J. E. Simmons, bandleader, from duties with 12th Inf., to Washington Barracks, D.C., to Army Music School for duty as instructor. (March 19, W.D.)

Wnt. Offr. A. D. Sanuy, bandleader, from assignment as attached to 63d Artillery band and will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for assignment to duty as bandleader with 12th Inf. at that station. (March 19, W.D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Fd. Clk. C. C. McAfee from Panama at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty at corps headquarters. (March 19, W.D.)

Army Fd. Clk. A. Klostock will sail from N.Y. city about May 17 to Panama C.Z. for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

D.E.M.L.

Master Sgt. J. P. Mies, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and will be sent to home. (March 18, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. A. Lund, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and will be sent to home. (March 18, W.D.)

1st Sgt. M. T. Lewis, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and sent home. (March 19, W.D.)

ORDERS TO RESERVE OFFICERS.

Capt. L. P. Farmer, M.O.R.C., to active duty Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Medical School for six weeks' instruction. (March 14, W.D.)

STATUS OF ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following are changes in promotions and vacancies on Promotion List since March 14:

Last Lieutenant Colonel Promoted Colonel.

Robert C. Foy, F.A.

No vacancies.

Last Major Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Edward A. Keyes, Cav.

No vacancies.

Last Captain Promoted Major.

No promotions made since Jan. 1, 1923.

12 vacancies.

Captains entitled from Richard B. Paddock, F.A., No. 2304 (page 1256, Army Register, 1923), through Louis T. Byrne, Inf., No. 2315. Capt. Thomas Gordon, P.S., has been found physically disqualified and is to be retired with the rank of major from Feb. 1, 1923.

Last 1st Lieutenant Promoted Captain.

John C. Newton, Inf.

20 vacancies.

Last 2d Lieutenant Promoted 1st Lieutenant.

John H. Stokes, Jr., Inf.

29 vacancies.

Second Lieutenants entitled from Jesse E. Graham, Inf., No. 8426 (page 1280, Army Register, 1923), through Kester L. Hastings, Inf., No. 8454.

587 vacancies.

Late Army Orders

S.O. 66, MARCH 20, 1923, W.D.

The resignation of Capt. W. E. Simpson, Inf., as an officer of the Army, April 2, 1923, is accepted.

The board comprising the following officers and civilians will meet at the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Quantico, Va., about April 9 for selecting and testing the special types of ammunition for the national matches, 1923, and international contest, 1923: Cols. T. L. Ames, O.D.; C. E. Stodder, Cav.; Cdr. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N.; Maj. H. O'Leary, O.D.; L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U.S.M.C.; L. O. Wright, O.D.; 1st Lt. G. L. Wotkins, Inf.; Mr. K. R. V. Casey, Wilmington, Del., and Mr. L. C. Weldin, Hercules Powder Co., Kenilworth, N.J.

Capt. D. W. Fetterolf, M.C., about May 1 to Washington, D.C., to Army Medical School for duty.

Leave 1 month to Maj. E. T. B. Weidner, M.C., upon relief from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Capt. R. Oldys, A.S., upon arrival in San Francisco will proceed to Washington and report to Chief of Air Service for duty.

The following officers of Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., upon completion of present course of instruction will report in person to commandant the Infantry School for duty: Maj. H. McAlpine, G.W. Price, W. S. Drysdale, B. Magruder, H. E. Marshburn and S. Waite.

Sgt. A. J. Riegler, 83d F.A., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Benning, Ga., and sent home.

Staff Sgt. W. H. Weaver, 76th F.A., will be placed upon retired list at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and sent home.

Mtr. Sgt. W. P. Thompson, 1st F.A., will be placed upon retired list March 24, 1923, at Fort Sill, Okla., and sent home.

Lt. Col. A. Poillon, Cav., from duty as military attaché, Bucharest, Roumania, June 1, 1923, and will then proceed to Washington for duty in office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Maj. R. B. Crook, acting General Staff (C.A.C.), is relieved from duty as military

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S.O. 67, MARCH 21, 1923, W.D.

The following Infantry officers are transferred to the Field Artillery: Lt. Col. J. R. Thomas, Jr.; Capts. W. E. Lewis, W. J. Schaefer, J. A. Chase and W. H. Colburn; 1st Lt. W. L. Kay, Jr.

Capt. A. V. Ednie, Inf., assigned to 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, effective about June 15. 1st Lt. L. C. Simon, Jr., A.S., to Mt. Clemens, Mich.

1st Lt. H. C. Clark, J.A., to Washington, D.C., effective June 15.

The following officers to West Point about Aug. 24 for duty: Maj. W. H. Walker, Inf.; Capts. R. I. Sasse, Cav., W. P. Cherrington and L. O. Mitchell, C.A.C.

The following Coast Artillery Corps officers to stations indicated: Maj. A. G. Pendleton, P. H. Gage and J. L. Homer and 1st Lt. P. A. George to Fort Eustis, Va.; Capt. J. F. Kahle to Fort Monroe.

The following captains of Infantry are assigned to the 1st Division, effective Aug. 24: S. C. MacDonald and V. E. Prichard.

Capt. W. H. Craig, Inf., assigned to 6th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lt. Col. W. W. Taylor, Jr., Inf., assigned to 1st Division.

2d Lt. V. A. Poulsen, C.E., to Fort Jay, N.Y.

1st Lt. H. E. Pulliam, 31st Inf., on completion of foreign service tour, proceed to Brooks Field, Tex., for heavier-than-air training.

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MADDUX, MARSHALL & COMPANY have sold more than 50 homes in Washington's new service colony since last October. The entire first section has been sold, and a new section, equally as desirable, consisting of 81 lots varying in size from 7,500 to 20,000 square feet, has just been opened, and choicest home sites in varying in price from \$1,200 up are now available for selection.

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veniences, including water, sewers, electricity, gas, etc.; grocery stores, banking facilities, garages, etc., are available, and arrangements will be made for delivery of supplies from the quartermaster sales stores. A community field consisting of tennis courts, children's playgrounds, etc., will be provided.

The construction of concrete streets and cement sidewalks will be completed by July 1.

Many prominent service people have acquired homes in BATTERY PARK, and your neighbors will be the best class of people only.

Now is the time to select your lot at bottom prices. BATTERY PARK is located in the direction of growth of Washington's best suburban residential section, and a rapid enhancement in the value of these lots appears to be a certainty. They thus afford an excellent investment whether or not immediate building and occupancy is desired.

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Chicago. Mrs. Donald F. Pratt entertained last week for the Tuesday Bridge Club. Mrs. Dana Schmalz poured tea.

Mrs. M. A. Palen entertained Thursday at luncheon for Mmes. Butts, Lawes, Davis, Chadwick, Wrichtman and Lathrop, and Miss Green. A chow mein supper was given Thursday at the home of Lt. and Mrs. Doherty by Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Pratt, Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Kinnison, Capt. and Mrs. D. Schmall, Maj. F. Brannon, Lt. J. K. Brush and Miss Merriam, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. F. Pratt, and Capt. Pratt.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 27, 1923.

Capt. D. C. Hanrahan and officers of the new scout cruiser Omaha, which went into commission at the Puget Sound yard on Feb. 24, entertained officers in port and their wives at a luncheon on board ship on the day of the commissioning. Cdr. Frank E. Ridgely, aid to the commandant, read the orders placing the ship in commission. Among the guests at the luncheon were Rear Adm. and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerff, Capt. A. N. Proctor of the U.S.S. Texas, Capt. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, Col. and Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andresen of the Marine post.

Seattle business people will entertain at a big affair for the U.S.S. Seattle when that ship goes in commission as flagship of the U.S. fleet on April 1. The Seattle is now at the Puget Sound yard. A fine new silver service will be presented to the ship.

Lt. and Mrs. J. F. Hart were hosts at the supper dance at the Officers' Club on Feb. 22 for Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Ansey H. Robnett, Lt. and Mrs. J. F. Riordan and Lt. and Mrs. J. B. Owen.

The officers and crew of the U.S. receiving ship Philadelphia were hosts at a ball on Feb. 23 at the armory of the navy yard. The Officers' Club in the yard was the scene of a bridge and mah jong party given by Mrs. B. H. Dorsey on Feb. 12.

As a surprise to Mrs. R. W. Wuest on her birthday anniversary, Feb. 10, a number of friends, dressed in old-time costumes, gathered at her home. Those present included Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Cdr. W. W. Bush, Cdr. and Mrs. J. D. Willson, Mrs. Harriet W. Brown, Cdr. and Mrs. R. L. Irvine, Col. and Mrs. Gamborg-Andresen, Lt. Cdr. and Mmes. Lando and Shirley.

An attractive dinner, followed by bridge and mah jong, was given by Cdr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Brown on Feb. 13.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerff entertained at bridge and dinner on the evening of Feb. 10. Mrs. Robert L. Irvine entertained at bridge and mah jong on Feb. 9.

Probably the largest social function of February was the military card party given Feb. 2 at the Officers' Club for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund. A large sum was realized.

Mrs. Stewart E. Barber made an extended visit in Bremerton during February as the guest of Mrs. N. B. Solner.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerff entertained at a tea on Feb. 8 in compliment to the officers and their wives of the ships in port and of the station. Mrs. G. L. P. Stone and Mrs. Duncan Wood presided at the urns.

Sports

NAVAL ACADEMY ATHLETICS.

Naval Academy teams in two branches were defeated on March 17, the wrestlers at Cornell, and the swimmers by Yale in the local pool. Cornell gained two falls and a decision, the midshipmen a fall and two decisions, making the score 13 to 11. The other bout was a draw. It was the first defeat of a Naval Academy team in this branch for five years.

Yale won the swimming match by the one-sided score of 45 to 17. The only firsts won by the Naval Academy were in the 50-yard swim and the 200-yard breast stroke, the winners being Bolling and Winkler, respectively. The Naval Academy, upon Yale's insistence, swam without its piebald. This caused the loss of Rule, its best short distance man, but hardly affected the decision.

The day was not without some saving victories. The water-polo team finished its season in fine style, defeating the strong New York Athletic Club in the afternoon by 31 to 10, while a team composed largely of substitutes won from the Beacon Hill Club of Boston in the evening by 66 to 0.

The fencers also had a creditable victory, defeating the Washington Fencing Club by 10 to 7. Breckinridge, former national champion, was a member of the visiting team, winning his three bouts with the foils and two with the sabers. He was given a close fight with the foils by Granfield, the Navy captain, the bout resulting 7 to 6.

MILITARY ACADEMY SCHEDULES.

The lacrosse squad at the U.S.M.A. will play eight games as follows: April 7, Stevens; 11, Syracuse; 21, Colgate; 28, Swarthmore; May 13, University of Pennsylvania; 26, Crescent Athletic Club; June 6, University of Toronto; 9, Rutgers.

The baseball schedule for the U.S.M.A. team will open with a game with Boston College April 4, the other games to follow thus: April 7, Bowdoin; 11, C.C.N.Y.; 14, Amherst; 16, New York Giants; 18, Tufts; 21, Catholic University; 25, Lafayette; 28, Swarthmore; May 2, Colgate; 5, New York University; 9, Penn State; 12, Columbia; 16, University of Penn.; 19th, Fordham; 23, Delaware; 26, St. Joseph's College; 30, 7th Regiment; June 2, Navy; 9, New York Athletic Club.

9TH CORPS AREA POLO.

Late results in the 9th Corps Area polo tournament are as follows: March 4, 11th Cavalry 7, Del Monte 5; Cardinals 17, San Mateo

18; 5, Honolulu 18, Midwick 12; Riverside 18, Fort Bliss 8.

ORGANIZATION DAY SPORTS, 14th CAVALRY.

Regimental Organization Day, March 5, 1923, was observed by the 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the following exercises:

Address by Maj. H. E. Taylor, outlining the history of the regiment from its organization in 1901. Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley then paid a tribute to the record and achievements of the squadron; spoke of the important role the Army played in the molding and building of our nation; of the necessity for every man to be prepared to meet and prove equal to whatever emergencies might arise in the life of our country.

A program of mounted events followed, won as follows: Mounted relay race, 1st place, Troop A; 2d, Hqrs. Det.; 3d, Troop C. Pony express, Troop A, Troop C. Mounted wrestling, Troop A, Troop B. Rescue race, Troop C, Troop A. Officers' jumping, 2d Lt. Luther L. Hill, Capt. W. R. Irvin, 2d Lt. John H. Collier. Enlisted men's jumping, Sgt. Olson, Troop C; Sgt. Austolief, Troop A; Sgt. Shroyer, Hqrs. Det.

BOXING CHAMPIONS IN 3D CORPS AREA.

Camp Holabird, Md., in the 3d Corps Area boxing tournament and championship contests, held at the Liberty Theater, Fort Monroe, Va., on March 5 and 9, won four out of seven fistic events. Camp Holabird's boxers carried away the championships in the featherweight, welterweight, light-heavyweight, and heavyweight classes, as a result of many months' hard training and skillful coaching. Col. Francis H. Pope, Chief of the Motor Transport Division in Washington, has sent his congratulations to Lt. Col. Ball, commanding officer, and Capt. C. J. Mabbett, athletic officer at Camp Holabird.

The boxing champions of the 3d Corps Area in their respective classes, for the year 1923, are announced by Maj. Gen. Muir, as follows: Bantamweight, Pvt. John Fagan, Camp Meade; featherweight, Pvt. Bob Garcia, Camp Holabird; lightweight, Pvt. George E. Lawrence, Fort Monroe, Va.; welterweight, Pvt. Edward William H. Marriott, Fort Howard; light-heavyweight, Pvt. Albert Clark, Camp Holabird; heavyweight, Pvt. Warren Morse, Camp Holabird.

WEST POINT WINS FENCING MEET.

At West, on March 17, Military Academy won from Columbia by a score of 12 to 5 in a dual fencing meet, capturing the honors with foils, sabers and épée.

SECOND DIVISION HORSE SHOW.

The 12th Field Artillery was announced as the winner of the inter-regimental contest on points in the 2d Division Horse Show which closed March 8 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Gen. Nolan made the presentation of cups and prizes.

In the mixed pair jumping class seventeen pairs competed. Miss Betty Morris on Gray Eagle and Lt. Col. W. V. Morris on Billy emerged first, while Lt. Edward J. Williams and Mrs. H. S. Clarkson on King John and Getty were second. Lt. N. F. Galbraith and Mrs. N. F. Galbraith on Peanuts and Firefly took third place. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, Jr., then entered the arena on mules. The mule riders made a better showing than did many of the other contestants. The two mules spurred on by the free use of quirks, cleared every hurdle, and only on the third jump did Mrs. Swift's mount graze the top bar. This counted against them, however, Col. and Mrs. Swift were mounted on Pete and Tap, respectively. Other events were:

Officers' jumping, 25 entries—Lt. Guy C. Benson on Comanche, 12th F.A., first; Lt. Edward J. Williams on King John, 12th F.A., second; Lt. Robert Taylor on Jimmy Treat, 12th F.A., third.

Enlisted men's jumping, 28 entries—Sgt. W. A. Condell on Kid, 20th Inf.; Pvt. J. Gonzales on Chubby, second; Sgt. Monroe, 12th F.A., third.

Polo ponies, 17 entries—Lt. Eric S. Miller on King, 15th F.A.; J. H. Lapham, Brashan Boulevard, on Tom, second. Mr. Lapham also won third place on Jerry.

Ladies' jumping, 17 entries—Miss Betty Morris on Gray Eagle, first; Mrs. N. F. Galbraith jumping both on Firefly and Peanuts, second; Mrs. J. B. Golden on Nipper, third.

Cavalry events—Corpl. Nelson P. Barney, 4th Cav., first; Pvt. O. A. Deaville on Fatima, 4th Cav., second; Sgt. Harrigan on Chester, 4th Cav., third.

The final event of the show, the championship jumping contest, Sgt. James R. Valentine on Gray Eagle won first place; Sgt. Monroe, 12th F.A., on Dick, second, and Lt. H. I. Hodge, 4th Cav., third place.

INFANTRY SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

The Infantry football team at Fort Benning won the 1922 Inter-Service championship of the South, having played 10 games, won 6 and lost 4. The basketball team for 1921-22 played 26 games, won 18 and lost 8. The football schedule for 1923, which promises to be the biggest athletic year in the history of the Infantry School, follows: Sent. 29, Piedmont College at Columbus, Ga.; Oct. 6, Spring Hill College at Columbus; 13, Mercer University at Macon, Ga.; 20, Wofford College at Columbus; 27, Auburn (Alabama Poly.) at Auburn, Ala.; Nov. 2, North Georgia Agricultural College at Fort Benning; 10, Carson and Newman College at Columbus; 17, Oglethorpe University at Columbus; 24, Marines at Columbus, Ga. (Southern Service championship); Dec. 1, University of Mississippi at Columbus, Ga.



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entitled to travel pay to New York and actual transportation, if you want to go there, to Coblenz. The option of travel pay to your bona fide home is no longer granted by law.

E. G. asks: If a soldier (who had re-enlisted less than a year previous and had drawn a re-enlistment bonus) is discharged to accept a Civil Service position is he required to pay back the bonus to the Government?

Answer: No, he is not required to pay this bonus back to the Government.

E. D. P. asks: An enlisted man in the Army on Oct. 1, 1921, with the required amount of clothing in his possession, should he have been charged up with the full amount of the initial allowance, \$122.40, or should he have been allowed 50 per cent for reclaimed clothing?

Answer: According to subpar. (d) of par. 5, A.R., 615-40, page 4, it reads: "Reclaimed clothing; use limited; price charged—Clothing that has been reclaimed will, when issued, be charged to enlisted men at 50 per cent. of the current cost price. With the exception of overcoats, o.d., articles of reclaimed clothing issued to enlisted men will not be used to replace similar articles of clothing in Equipment A, Tables of Basic Allowances."

TACTICAL.

C. V. O. requests the following: The company being in line facing north, to get the company in column of platoons facing east, which is the proper command! A says he would give Squads Right, March, Platoons Column Right, March, and then Squads Left, March, Company Halt. B claims he would give Platoons Right, March, Company Halt.

Which is right, providing these commands are proper? When a company is in line, should the command Platoon Right or Platoon Right Turn be given? They are in the school of platoon, but not in the school of the company.

Answer: The company being in line, the most direct and expeditious method of forming column of platoons to the right is by the command "Platoons Right, March." The other commands, as suggested by A, brings about the desired formation, but by unnecessarily complicated methods. However, A's method would be preferable if it were desirable to form column of platoons in rear of the original position occupied by the company.

Being in line, to form column of platoons to the right, the command "Platoons Right, March," is preferable to "Platoons Right Turn," due to the fact that platoons may be of unequal length. If a short platoon happens to be on the right, it is possible that its platoon commander may give the command "Forward, March," before the second platoon has completed the turn.

N. M.—For changes of station of non-coms, ordered by the War Department watch the classified Army orders under their respective heads in another part of this paper each week.

S. L.—See answer to E. T. B.

E. T. B.—The \$90 enlistment bonus was authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, and discontinued by the act of June 30, 1922. You having enlisted Dec. 22, 1920, will receive your bonus on discharge Dec. 22, 1928.

A. A. R.—The 2d Battalion of the 15th Infantry departed from Nuevitas, Cuba, Oct. 16, 1899, on the U.S.A.T. McPherson.

CAPTAIN, Q.M.C., asks: At present rate of promotion of officers, approximately when will captains from Nos. 4450 (page 1385) to 4470 (page 1386) receive promotion to major?

Answer: There is no similar situation in the past on which we can base an answer. It is believed, however, that it will take six months or a year before any reasonable rate in promotion of the numbers you state in your letter can be determined.

C. H. asks: Can I get transportation to my home, San Antonio, Texas, instead of to Coblenz, Germany?

Answer: If you enlisted at Coblenz you are

The Greatest Refresher Course in Languages Ever Offered to the Army and Navy

The New Pelman Method of Language Instruction

FRENCH—SPANISH—GERMAN

Just introduced in the United States after phenomenal success in England

Its remarkable practicability, ease and simplicity are instantly apparent

A Brief Illustration of the New Pelman Method

The following sample questions and answers about the alphabet indicate how simple it is to understand them, whether written in French, Spanish or German, without the aid of English:

- Q. Combien de lettres a l'alphabet?
- A. L'alphabet a 26 lettres.
- Q. Cuantas letras tiene el alfabeto?
- A. El alfabeto tiene 26 letras.
- Q. Wieviel Buchstaben hat das Alphabet?
- A. Das Alphabet hat 26 Buchstaben.

From the answer you understand the question at once. You understand the word "combien" in French, "cuantas" in Spanish and "wieviel" in German means "how many." This word is repeated until familiar to you.

There are, of course, some words of concrete meaning that cannot be taught by means of "association" alone. These words are explained by simple illustrations, as in the following sentences:

Robert a un (1) livre.



Louise a une (1) plume.



La main a cinq (5) doigts.

Robert a deux (2) mains.

Robert a dix (10) doigts.

Robert a un (1) livre.

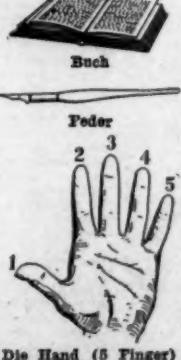
Louise a un (1) livre.

Robert et Louise ont deux (2) livres.

Robert tiene un (1) libro.



Luisa tiene una (1) pluma.



La mano tiene cinco (5) dedos.

Roberto tiene dos (2) manos.

Roberto tiene diez (10) dedos.

Roberto tiene un (1) libro.

Luisa tiene un (1) libro.

Roberto y Luisa tienen dos (2) libros.

Robert hat ein (1) Buch.



Luise hat eine (1) Feder.

Die Hand hat fünf (5) Finger.

Robert hat zwei (2) Hände.

Robert hat zehn (10) Finger.

Robert hat ein Buch.

Luise hat ein Buch.

Robert und Luise haben zwei (2) Bücher.

THE wonderful success of the Pelman language courses is primarily due to the unique experience in practical psychology gained by the Pelman Institute in developing the mental efficiency and memory of more than 500,000 persons. No other educational institution in the world has had such an extensive experience in successful teaching by correspondence; and the knowledge gained has been adapted to and concentrated in the Pelman Method of Language Instruction.

By this new Pelman method you can bring yourself up-to-date in French, Spanish or German—if you have had these languages—in two months; you can acquire any one of these languages that is new to you in four to six months.

The new Pelman method enables you to learn a foreign language in the shortest possible time. You reason it out instead of memorizing words like a parrot. When you have completed the Pelman course, in six months at the most, you will be able to read newspapers and books printed in that particular language. Furthermore, you will be able to speak it with facility.

No English explanation is used in the new Pelman courses. They are written and conducted in the particular language concerned, eliminating all confusing translation. Your own intelligence and application are all that are needed to acquire a new language under this method, *and it can be done in six months at the most*. For Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, already well grounded in foreign languages, the time for acquiring a new language should be considerably less.

This method is based on the natural principles by which a child picks up his language. It is instinctive. The matter of grammar does not enter until you are well along in the course. You learn the language "as it fits" and later take up the technicalities of grammar. This removes one of the greatest obstacles in the learning of a new language.

You commence your studies with the Pelman Guide to Pronunciation. This guide solves a problem which has hitherto presented almost insuperable difficulties. By the very simplicity of its plan you will be able to pronounce French or German correctly from the start. This guide gives the precise pronunciation of every word occurring in the French (or German) course. Spanish pronunciation presents few difficulties. The Pelman Spanish guide overcomes these easily.

Remember that from the first page to the last there is not a word of English in these courses, except in the Guide to Pronunciation. The courses are written entirely in the language concerned, French, German or Spanish, as the case may be, and yet, even if you do not know a syllable of the language at the start, you will be able to read it with relative ease.

The remarkable thing about this new Pelman method is that for a nominal cost and a minimum of personal application you can acquire a new language, an achievement that hitherto was relatively costly in time and money.

What They Say in England About the New Pelman Method

Following are a few extracts from the hundreds of letters received by the Pelman Institute in England from persons taking one or more of the language courses:

A Long-Needed Course

"I am more than pleased with the course. It is what the student has wanted for years. Having laboriously and unsuccessfully studied French for some months before taking up the Pelman Method, I am beginning now to realize that the Pelman Method is the only satisfactory way of learning a language."

"Surprising Simplicity"

"I am more than satisfied with the progress I have made. The simplicity of your method of instruction has at once surprised and pleased me."

Easy and Natural

"I consider the course splendid and am particularly delighted with the easy and natural way in which the grammatical rules are presented to the mind."

The Grammar

"I consider it absolutely wonderful how easy you have made it to pick up French in an unforgettable manner. The Grammar, particularly interesting and easily learned, is a masterpiece. Who would have thought that such a difficult subject hitherto, could be made so easy of comprehension? There are no terrors in Grammar when taught as you teach it."

"Interest and Efficiency"

"The salient points of the Course are, in my opinion, interest and efficiency. Throughout I have not had one dull moment, and even the Grammar, which is usually a refined torture to students, you have made so clear and interesting that nobody could fail to learn it."

The Pelman Institute of America

Suite L 93, 2575 Broadway, New York City

Please send me without cost or obligation on my part the booklet fully explaining the new Pelman Method of Language Instruction. Fill out the coupon and mail today.

Name (Please write plainly)

Address

City

A. & N. J.—3-24-23